Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 6 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

SWEEPING VICTORY WON IN MANITOBA

Provincial Legislature Unanimously Passes Bill Giving Women Full Suffrage Amid Scenes of Unparalleled Enthusiasm —Alberta and Saskatchewan Expected to Follow

For the first time in the history of Canada a Province of the Dominion last week extended suffrage to women on an equal basis with men. By a unanimous vote the Legislature of Manitoba on Jan. 27 passed the bill to give the women of the Province the ballot. Similar action is expected shortly in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. On the same day that the Manitoba Legislature removed the discrimination against women, the Hon. Dr. Pugsley gave notice in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa of a resolution to give the vote in Federal elections to women in any Province where they had a vote in Provincial elections.

The pressure of war measures has not kept Canadian legislators from recognizing justice for women.

The bill passed the Manitoba Legislature amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. It was sponsored by the government, and in the absence of Premier Norris was moved by Acting Premier T. H. Johnson, minister of public works. Mr. Johnson is of Icelandic descent, a matter of peculiar interest because of the fact that the first bill for full suffrage in the Manitoba Legislature was introduced at the request of the Iceland colony twenty-five years ago

Not an opposing vote was heard against the bill.

The Manitoba Free Press of Jan. 28 describes the scenes in the legislative halls as follows:

"When the third reading had been duly and formally given, the ladies who thronged the galleries, the men who were also wedged into the galleries and the members on the floor of the House stood up while the rich soprano of hundreds of female throats sang 'O Canada.'

"After the singing of this anthem the ladies, with much fervor, took up the rollicking strain of 'They're Jolly Good Fellows,' in compliment to the members of the House, who modestly sat down. But as soon as the last note had been sounded, the members sprang to their feet and, not to be outdone in courtesy, sang in return, 'They're (meaning the ladies) Jolly Good Fellows.' The vocal harmony emitted by the members of the House was a revelation, and, if anything, they had an advantage over the women in the matter of verve and melody.

Scene Unparalleled

"No previous scene in the history of the House presents a parallel to that of yesterday. Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of

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Side-Lights on Victory in Manitoba

The first month of 1916 brought a suffrage victory.

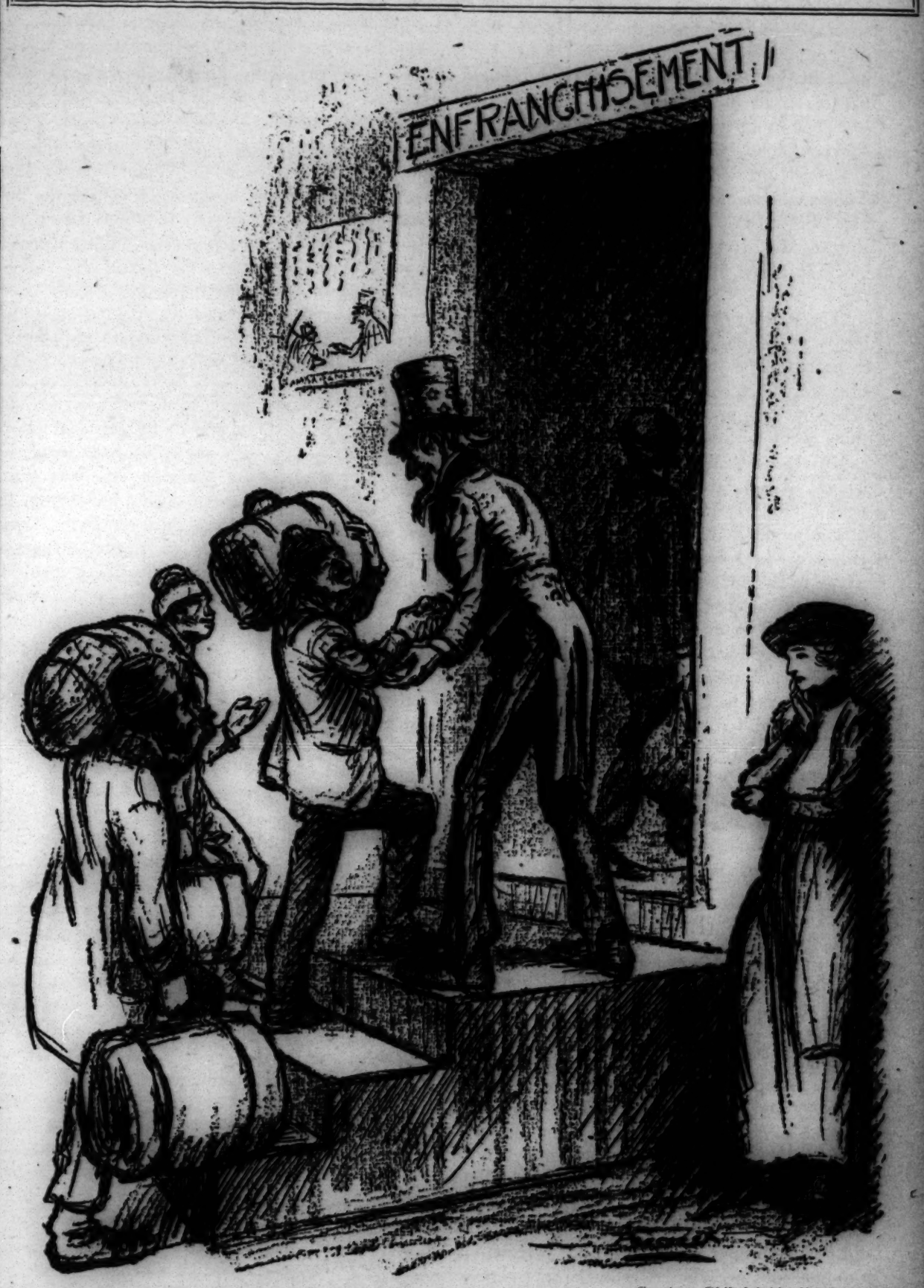
Manitoba is the first Canadian Province to give women full suffrage.

Manitoba is bordered on the South by the States of North Dakota and Minnesota, and the granting of suffrage to Manitoba women should have a wholesome effect in those States.

The area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles, which represents an area greater than that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia combined. It is almost as large as the largest State, Texas; and its area nearly equals that of both California and Nevada.

The population of Manitoba according to the latest census is 455,614, a population greater than that of Wyoming, Nevada and Delaware combined.

DISCRIMINATION



—Courtesy Philadelphia North American.

NEW HOME FOR NATIONAL WORK

Headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue Will House Association's Offices in New York

New headquarters in the Burrill Building, 171 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-third Street, New York City, have been rented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Twelve rooms on the fourteenth floor have been engaged, including a large room which the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, will use for conferences and meetings. The National Publishing Company will share the new headquarters. The Association expects to have moved into the new headquarters by the end of next week.

Calls have been sent by the Association to State organizations for the celebration of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, Feb. 15, and many States have responded, Michigan promising 100 mass meetings.

MEXICAN WOMEN ASK FOR BALLOT

Women's Congress in Yucatan Adopts Resolution Calling for Voice in Government

Woman suffrage has become a live question in Mexico. The Woman's Congress called by General Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan, the first woman's congress ever held in the republic, met recently in Merida, the capital of Yucatan. The session adopted a resolution setting forth that in view of the fact that the women of the Republic of Mexico were of equal intelligence to the men, all inhibitions upon the suffrage and the right to hold public office as applicable to women under the existing organic law should be removed.

The request was received last week by Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, for transmission to General Carranza.

Iowa Court Prophesies Full Suffrage Is Near

Both Majority and Minority Opinions in Des Moines Election Case Look Forward to Complete Equality—Judge Preston Predicts Good Results

The Iowa Supreme Court, in deciding recently that women of Des Moines had the right to vote on the proposition of a municipal court, took occasion in both majority and minority decisions to point out that complete suffrage was on the way to the women of Iowa.

Chief Justice Evans, although dissenting on the technicalities of the case, declared, "I am impressed that the majority has adopted neither a narrow nor a liberal construction of this statute, but has, with unfeigned chivalry, added something to the statute, and has triumphantly beaten the Legislature to the final goal which is assumed to be near at hand. We may safely assume that women are to be fully emancipated from political disability. That emancipation must ultimately come through legislative enactment. Such legislation when it comes ought to require no judicial construction; nor will it likely be open to any difference of opinion as to its meaning."

Justice Preston, who wrote the majority opinion, among other things said:

"We interpret the statute as it is written, yet we may well keep in view the steady progress of our State legislation for many years toward the complete emancipation

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SWEEPING VICTORY WON IN MANITOBA

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agriculture, who is the oldest acting member of the House, says that never before was there anything like it. For the first time in the history of the House women were invited to a place on the floor of the chamber during a regular sitting. These women so honored were members of the executive board of the Political Equality League, who were largely instrumental in the more than successful carrying out of the conditions prescribed by the Government in the way of securing signatures from the women of the Province to a petition praying for suffrage. They were: Dr. Mary Crawford, president; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Miss Frances Beynon, Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Mrs. A. W. Puttee, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Luther Holling and Mrs. James Munroe.

"The routine of the third reading was conducted with much dispatch. The waiting women were not subjected to any tedious delay by long procedure. Everything went with a snap.

"In the absence of Premier Norris, the minister of public works, Hon. T. H. Johnson, as acting premier, moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the bill. Speaker Baird promptly asked Col. Clingan, the member for Virden, to take the chair. The latter, clad in his khaki uniform, strode to the table, and in a few crisp sentences asked for the passage by committee of the few clauses of the short yet potent measure. The preamble and the title were passed, and before barely five minutes had elapsed the member for Virden presented the report to the speaker.

"'The bill is reported without amendment, Mr. Speaker. God save the King,' said Col. Clingan.

"This stage of the historic occasion was greeted with cheers on the floor of the House and in the galleries.

"On rising to move the third reading, Hon. T. H. Johnson was greeted with applause. He delivered an earnest and eloquent speech, declaring that the ordinary rule of the House to pass third readings without discussion did not seem appropriate on such a momentous occasion. He dwelt on the stupendous importance of Manitoba's action in being the first Canadian Province to enfranchise women and predicted that other Provinces would eventually follow, and that at last the principle would be recognized by federal legislation. The minister declared that Jan. 27, 1916, would remain a milestone in the life of the Province."

Mr. Johnson declared that it was perhaps the most important subject the Legislature would have to deal with in a session of important legislation.

As to the Government's part, Mr. Johnson claimed no great credit. The act was the result of the undoubted feeling of the people of the Province. The Liberal party had made a promise and had imposed certain reasonable conditions. The women had gone much farther than they had been asked to go, and had submitted a petition signed by many times the required names. The women's compliance had been prompt and the Government's response had been as prompt.

As to the right of women to sit in the House, Mr. Johnson said that the Government had taken this into consideration. The conclusion arrived at was that it would be inappropriate and unfair to withhold any portion of the privileges of an elector. If the women were allowed to vote, they should also be allowed to sit in the House if duly elected, and provision had been made for this in the bill. The bill extended to the women of the Province the inestimable rights of a British subject. He was sure this privilege would be prized and guarded by the new body of electors. He believed it would go a long way to demonstrate to the men that they had not prized their right of franchise sufficiently.

Mr. Johnson pointed out to the women that not only were they having privileges conferred on them, but also very heavy responsibilities. The men understood this none too well, and he believed the influence of women would be wholly good. His conviction and judgment were that this step would be a memorable and valuable one. He welcomed them into political affairs, feeling sure that their advent would mark the beginning of an era of advancement and progress. The minister then moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. McPherson said that for years he had been convinced that the franchise should be extended to women. Nevertheless, he felt no elation at the prospect of being opposed in his constituency by a woman. In fact, he said he hoped they would be kind enough to select another constituency for their efforts. (Laughter). He heartily congratulated the women on their new rights. He was profoundly convinced that they would use them well.

"I do not know," declared Mr. Wilton of Assiniboia, "that when the women enter the House they will show the same taste in hats as yourself, Mr. Speaker. But we can be sure that their wisdom and knowledge will be equal to the demand on them."

Taking a more serious tone, Mr. Wilton said that the enfranchisement of the women was a landmark in democracy. Magna Charta had been the foundation of democracy, but it had excluded the masses from participation in government. It was the same in effect with the settlement of 1688. It had remained for Manitoba in 1916 to complete and perfect democracy by extending to all the people the right to govern themselves. He was glad the day had arrived when his mother and his sisters and his wife would have an equal voice with himself in public affairs.

Joseph Hamelin, Conservative member for Ste. Rose, said that he had always been opposed to woman suffrage. He thought there was probably a danger. He did not question the ability of women to vote or legislate, but he thought in a campaign the men would have to stay at home and mind the children, while the women went to vote and attend meetings. He did not rise to oppose the bill, but he wished the ladies good success.

Problem Already Solved

F. J. Dixon, Center Winnipeg, a leading advocate of woman suffrage, referred to the danger spoken of by Mr. Hamelin. He said the ladies had already solved the problem. He was sure the women would add lustre to the political history of the Province. He paid a tribute to the women for their effective campaign and to the Government for its prompt action and the broad measure submitted to the House. He hoped to see mutual co-operation henceforward between men and women for the general welfare.

E. A. August (Dufferin) reminded the House of its old assertion that politics was too dirty for women to mix in. This was going to be disproved by the logic of events. At the same time, it was worth while to reflect that the men had done a little cleaning up. Henceforth they were to have the co-operation of .the women The result, Mr. August predicted, would more than equal expectations.

J. H. McConnell (Hamiota) said he had supported suffrage for 20 years. He thought it was the greatest day Manitoba had ever seen. Mr. McConnell made some humorous sallies and convulsed the House with his droll and pointed anecdotes.

J. D. Baskerville (Emerson) spoke in his characteristic breezy style in support of woman suffrage. He went away back to the Garden of Eden for parallels and kept the House and galleries in roars of laughter. He referred to the pioneer women of the plains as heroines, and said they had sacrificed greatly to develop this Province. His description of the patience and care with which a woman undertakes the job of making a refractory hen refrain from an unpopular disposition to sit on anything instead of laying good eggs was so good that the House was convulsed with laughter. Then he proceeded to say that the women would in the same way break up many an evil that was now hindering the development and happenings of the land. They would settle the liquor question for the benefit of all.

When the bill was declared to have passed all the women in the galleries and the members of the House arose and sang "O Canada." This was followed by the singing of "They Are Jolly Good Fellows," followed by three ringing cheers.

MANITOBA PRESS PROUD THAT WOMEN CAN VOTE

Tells Story of Years of Effort and Says Government That Gave Suffrage Has Secured Title to Fame

The Manitoba Free Press of Jan. 29 says editorially regarding "The Enfranchisement of Women" in Manitoba:

"Progressive Manitobans will take deep and legitimate pride in the fact that their Province is the first in Canada to enfranchise women. However, the preparations of the sister Prairie Provinces to lean closely upon Manitoba in this respect are already audible. Eastern Canada, like the Eastern States, is still black upon the suffrage map—one more proof of the greater responsiveness of young communities to democratic ideas. In the ampler, freer air of the Western prairies social veneers and outworn creeds cannot so easily take root and perpetuate themselves.

"Byron's well-known words that 'who would be free, themselves must strike the blow,' has been verified in the case of Manitoba's women. For a quarter of a century the women of this Province have been fighting for the franchise. Many of the pioneers of the movement have been spared to behold the glory of victory, while others, equally brave and equally worthy, like the late Dr. Amelia Yeomans, have been removed by the grim reaper.

"The Icelandic women of Manitoba for many years sustained the fight for woman suffrage. For them, yesterday brought not only the reward of faithful service, but the added pleasure of hearing a son of their distant homeland, now a Minister of the Crown in Manitoba, move the third reading and the passing of their charter of enfranchisement.

"In recent years the woman suffrage movement in this Province entered upon a new and final phase. There arose leaders profoundly stirred by the prejudice to the public life of Manitoba from the political impotence of their sex. They were women of intense earnestness, of high ideals and of more than ordinary intelligence and ability.

"Their devotion and their inspiration had a far-reaching influence. A provincial-wide suffrage association was formed, and support came from many existing organizations, notably, the temperance societies, the farmers' associations and the ranks of labor. So strong had the movement become by the spring of 1914 that the Manitoba Liberals, then in convention assembled, adopted woman suffrage, under conditions which the women proved easily able to fulfil, as a definite plank in their platform. The Conservative party of the Province, in the democratizing air of opposition, paid the Liberals the sincere compliment of imitation,—this after years of unresponsiveness and, indeed, open hostility.

"There will be murmurs—there have been with every extension of the franchise—that education in the use of the ballot should precede the granting of it. That is a perverted and impossible order of things. The exercise of the franchise is, after all, an important part of the political education of the voter. To ask women to be politically educated before they vote is to ask people to learn to swim before entering the water, or to ask the airman to learn his art on terra firma.

"The Norris government, in passing woman suffrage, has established at least one title to enduring fame."

The vote will develop woman. It will give her perspective. It will give her breadth. It will give her independence. It will point the way to earning her livelihood, for she will have voice in public affairs. And, contrary to the notion of the anti-suffragists, she will be a better wife.—Edith Taliaferro.

Miss Caroline Reilly, formerly the efficient and much beloved Press Chairman of the N. A. W. S. A., is taking a vacation in New Orleans.

MANITOBA WOMEN SIGN AS "VOTERS"

Premier, Mrs. McClung and Women of States Thanked by Newly Enfranchised

Immediately on the passing of the bill calling for the enfranchisement of women in Manitoba, the provincial Political Equality League sent a telegram of greetings and good wishes to Premier Norris, who was in Chicago on government business, signing it "The Women Voters of Manitoba."

Another telegram went to Mrs. Nellie McClung, carrying as its message the gratitude of the women to Mrs. McClung for the great service she had rendered the cause in Manitoba.

Frances M. Beyson, editor of the women's department of the Grain Growers' Guide, which conducted a campaign for the bill, writes the Women's Journal:

"At this time of the fruition of our hopes we are glad to acknowledge our debt to our sisters across the line whose success in bringing about this reform in several of their States has given us a great lift along the way. We hope that in turn our success will encourage those who, after their splendid fight last fall, failed to reach the goal."

COURT PREDICTS SUFFRAGE NEAR

(Concluded from page 41.)

of woman from the disabilities and discrimination formerly imposed upon her by the law, until now the constitutional restriction which denies her entire equality at the polls is practically the last surviving badge of her supposed inferiority in personal, civil and civic rights. The Legislature could not, at the time section 1131 of the code was enacted, constitutionally grant woman the right to vote for public offices, but it could allow her to vote upon such questions of public policy as might be submitted to popular referendum and thus in some measure protect her rights as a citizen and property owner. And this we think is what the statute attempts to do. That intent being apparent, the court should indulge in no refined distinctions to defeat the legislative purpose or to minimize its operation or effects. While the presence of women at the polls is an innovation which all do not view with equal equanimity or satisfaction, yet to my mind it is difficult to imagine any good reason why she who is man's equal in other rights of person and property and has no less interest than he in good government and social order, should not equally with him make her voice heard and her influence felt at the ballot box where all questions affecting the common good are put to their final test. When that time arrives, and equality in fact as well as in name is accomplished, may we not confidently expect an advanced standard of good citizenship and a more truly republican form of government?"

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NATIONAL LIBRARY GETS COLLECTION

Mrs. I. H. Harper Presents Handsome Set of Twelve Well-Indexed Volumes to Congress

A notable addition has just been made to the Library of Congress in the presentation by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of her magazine and newspaper articles on woman suffrage and the various phases of the movement during the past twenty years. These are preserved in twelve large, handsomely bound scrapbooks, the contents of each indicated by gold lettering on red backs. Each volume contains a complete index, and together they offer a fund of suffage information.

The books picture step by step the march of woman suffrage, as week by week and year by year they take up the points of special prominence at that moment. There are volumes containing the accounts of the great international congresses of women held in Europe, beginning with the International Council of Women in London in 1899.

An interesting feature is the number of autograph letters from people of prominence in the United States and Europe, some of them possessing a value even beyond their signatures.

LIVE PIG HEADS NATIONAL GIFTS

Other Contributions for Suffrage Association Include Cotton, Pickles, Corn and Apples

A live pig from Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Nebraska; five cases of pickles from Mrs. E. G. Kidd of Richmond, Va.; twenty boxes of oranges from Dr. Mary Sanford of Orlando, Fla.; fifty boxes of oranges from Dr. Mary Jewett of Florida; one barrel of apples from Mrs. Orton Clark of Michigan; ten bushels of corn from the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, and 100 pounds of cotton from E. Ramsey of South Carolina, are some of the contributions promised at the national convention that are expected to be features of the house-warming in the new headquarters of the National Association.

No woman should be allowed to get married who is unable to support a husband, Governor Woodbridge Ferris of Michigan told the Women's League at the University of Michigan a few days ago.

The Kansas Council of Women, representing the officers of 20 State-wide women's organizations and the deans of women in several of the State schools, decided at its meeting Jan. 28 to conduct a campaign before the next Legislature to secure a reformatory for women and halls of residence for the girls at the State schools.

"STATE RIGHTS" IS CHILD LABOR CRY

Same Arguments Used by Congress As Against Suffrage, but Bill Will Probably Pass

Practically all of the opposition to the child labor bill, as expressed in the debate in Congress last week, was on "State rights" grounds.

"If this bill is constitutional," declared Congressman Webb of North Carolina, "then there are no State rights, and State sovereignty is gone forever." Yet, so great has become the demand for a federal child labor bill that a test vote showed 316 to 104 in favor of the bill.

The men who spoke against federal interference in child labor were men who are also known to be opposed to a federal amendment giving women a vote. Representative Adamson of Georgia, who a short time ago told a delegation of women that they had better go home and get married instead of asking him for the ballot, told Congress that "the factory communities (in Georgia) are model villages." "We teach the children in Georgia to work, because an idle brain is the devil's workshop; an idle hand the devil's instrument," he declared.

There were, according to the last census, 93,098 children between the ages of 10 and 13 in Georgia who were gainfully employed.

Mr. Harrison of Mississippi, where 83,969 children between the ages of 10 and 13 are employed, observed that "conditions in the mills and factories of the South are splendid." Mr. Harrison voted against the suffrage amendment in the last Congress.

"Mr Chairman, if this act should pass and become a law, where would we stop?" asked Mr. Nicholls of South Carolina. "Is there any reason on earth why a bill of a similar nature could not be passed, requiring that no child in any walk of life should be allowed to work until it was 16 years of age?"

When the House Committee heard testimony for and against the bill, according to the Outlook of Jan. 26, one physician came forward to declare that eleven hours work a day was not excessive for a 12-year-old girl!

CLUB WOMEN ASK FOR GOOD BUTTER

Take Active Interest in Federal Inspection of Creameries and Give Reasons

Club women over the United States, says the Philadelphia North American, are taking an active interest in the pending bill providing for federal inspection of creameries making butter for interstate commerce. In New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, resolutions are being passed asking that the bill be made a law.

"We have butter," says Mrs. N. D. Hitchcock of Philadelphia, "an animal product which we eat without cooking or sterilizing and something that enters into the diet more largely than any other product, which may be reeking with disease germs for anything that we may know about it. There is no inspection of the herds which furnish the milk, and milk is one of the best carriers of disease germs. There is no inspection of the place where the cream is taken from the milk or of the plants where cream is made into butter.

"We want the law to go back a step further than butter and say that if the cream used is low grade, and has to be treated with chemicals before it can be made into butter, such cream shall be handled in a separate plant and labeled. We want renovated butter marked 'renovated,' and butter made from renovated cream marked to show it to be such. Such butter may be wholesome if the cream is sterilized, but it should be sold for what it is and not as good butter.

"It is a well-known fact that practically all butter is colored to imitate June butter, and a higher price is asked for it on that account. We demand that butter should be treated as other foods and that when coloring matter is used it should be marked 'colored' and the name of the colorants should be printed, too.

"In other words, we demand that butter shipped into our State to be sold in our markets shall have been inspected so that we may know what kind and grade we are buying. All butter shall be labeled so that we may choose between colored and uncolored butter and different grades and pay according to what we select."

Without the vote women are sure to find it a long road to satisfactory legislation on this and similar matters.

Miss Jane Addams planned to go to San Diego this week for a two months' rest.

Welding for aeroplanes is another new task which the war has urged upon women. The London Times says of these new workers: "In all the processes of aeroplane work, from difficult mathematical problems arising out of specifications to the proofing and stitching of the sails, women have been efficient."

A pilgrimage to the "mother State of suffrage" is the way the National Council of Women Voters will characterize its annual convention which will be held this year at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916

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OUR NEW STAR

Full suffrage for women in Manitoba is now an accomplished fact. The vote for it in the Legislature was unanimous, not only on its second reading, as recorded in our columns last week, but also on its final passage. The result was received with much enthusiasm, both on the floor of the House and in the galleries, which were crowded with women.

The good news will bring joy to the hearts of women and of justice-loving men all over the United States, from Maine to Louisiana. It will give a fresh impetus to the equal suffrage movement in the other Canadian provinces, several of which are reported to be on the eve of taking like action, and it will carry a ray of joy even to the women of the countries now at war.

The passage of the bill in Manitoba was expected, but the unanimous vote for it will come as a surprise to many. As in the Legislature of Alaska three years ago, woman suffrage went through without a single dissenting vote. In the great Northwest, the sentiment for equal rights has been advancing with giant strides.

Manitoba is a great grain-growing province, and if any women in the world deserve a vote, it is the hard-working farmers' wives. A. S. B.

A NEW MAP

With full suffrage for women prevailing throughout the 251,832 square miles of Manitoba, and municipal suffrage for women in nine provinces of Canada, a new suffrage map ought now to be prepared—a suffrage map of North America. The only black spots upon it would be Mexico, a small minority of Canada, and a few States of the Union, which have not yet given women even the school vote. The large expanse of white and light gray territory would be an object lesson to members of Congress and others who may be hesitating how to vote."

A. S. B.

A POINT FOR REPUBLICANS

Men and women all over the country are writing to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to vote for the submission of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment.

Members of Congress from the States where equal suffrage amendments have lately been defeated are saying that they feel they ought not to vote for it when their constituents have just declared against it. In the case of Republican members, they can be reminded that there is conspicuous Republican precedent for such action on their part.

After the Civil War, a number of the Northern States submitted amendments to their State constitutions to strike out the word "white" from the clause relating to the qualifications of voters. The proposal was defeated in every State where it was submitted to popular vote—even in radical Kansas. Yet Republican members of Congress from those very States voted for the submission of a nation-wide amendment forbidding disfranchisement on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude"; and the Legislatures of those same States joined in ratifying the nation-wide amendment.

The Republicans (and many Northern Democrats) look upon this as a great act of justice; and they maintain that the legislators had a right to do justice, even though their constituents had refused to do it.

With Southern Democrats, of course, this argument would have no weight. They believe that the Fifteenth Amendment was an iniquity in principle, and that it has been a failure in practice. To this the answer on the part of the Republicans would be that the Fifteenth Amendment in itself was all right; that it merely forbade any State to make a general rule that no colored man should vote, but left every State free to set up qualifications of education, property or character, provided these were applied impartially to black men and white; and that the South's troubles with the franchise have arisen from the unwillingness to overcome the practical inconveniences of a large illiterate vote by such impartial tests, and the substitution of devices aiming to let in all white men while keeping out as many black men as possible.

To the Democrat who objects that the Fifteenth Amendment is a bad precedent for a suffragist to quote, the answer may be made (1) that most American women today are incomparably better fitted for suffrage than most of the ex-slaves were at the time of their emancipation; and (2) that no practical troubles such as followed the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in the South have followed the adoption of women suffrage in any of the Western States.

But the Republican who asserts in good faith that it is his duty to follow his constituents may well be asked why it was noble for legislators in his grandfather's time to take a step in advance of their constituents, if it is wrong for them to do so today. As a member of Congress, it is his duty to legislate for the whole country, not for his own State alone. In voting for the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, he is not voting for nation-wide suffrage for women; he is only expressing his consent that they shall have it when the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States are found to approve.

And by the time that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States take that ground, everybody will recognize the folly of further resistance to the inevitable.

A. S. B.

THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER

Press comments upon the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, in enumerating the forces that favor his confirmation, mention "the great organizations of women." Mr. Brandeis drew up the remarkable brief upon which the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of limiting women's hours of labor. He drew up the brief in behalf of the constitutionality of a minimum wage for women—a question that is still pending before the highest court. His important services to the general public are too well known to need mention here. And Mr. Brandeis always has a good word to say in behalf of votes for women. The difficult problems of our time, he says, must be solved by the many, not the few; and women, being different from men, bring a different and a valuable contribution toward their solution.

"Whether the majority of women want to vote or not," says Mr. Brandeis, "we cannot afford to exempt them from the duty of voting." A. S. B.

THE TRADE UNION WOMAN

A remarkable book* has just appeared, dealing with the history and philosophy of the women's trade union movement in America. It is a pioneer work, the fruit of much painstaking research. It presents for the first time, in readily accessible form, a great amount of information upon a subject of live public interest, which is bound to command more and more attention from both women and men.

"The Trade Union Woman" is the comprehensive title given by Miss Alice Henry to this volume, which she has been four years in preparing. The subjects of the chapters will give some idea of its scope: Early Trade Unions Among Women; Women in the Knights of Labor; the Beginnings of Modern Organization; the Women's Trade Union League; the Huge Strikes; the Immigrant Woman and Organization; the Woman Organizer; the Trade Union in Other Fields; Women and the Vocations; Woman and Vocational Training; the Working Woman and Marriage; the Working Woman and the Vote; Trade Union Ideals and Policies. Miss Henry says:

"Speaking broadly, the points upon which the trade union movement concentrates are the raising of wages, the shortening of hours, the diminution of seasonal work, the abolition or regulation of piece-work, with its resultant speeding up, the maintaining of sanitary conditions, the guarding of unsafe machinery, the enforcement of laws against child labor, the abolition of taxes for power and working materials such as thread and needles, and of unfair fines for petty or unproved offenses—and with these, the recognition of the union to insure the obtaining and the keeping of all the rest.

"A single case taken from a non-union trade must serve to suggest the reasons that make organization a necessity. Twenty-one years ago, in the bag and hemp factories of St Louis, girl experts turned out 460 yards of material in a twelve-hour day. Four years ago a girl could not hold her job under 1000 yards in a ten-hour day. The fastest possible worker can turn out only 1200 yards, and the price has dropped to 15 cents per hundred yards. The old rate of 24 cents per bolt used to net $1.80 to a very quick worker. The new rate to one equally competent is but $1.50. Workers have to fill a shuttle every minute and a half or two minutes. This necessitates the strain of constant vigilance, as the breaking of the thread causes unevenness, and for this operators are laid off for two or three days. The operators are at such a tension that they not only stand all day, but may not even bend their knees. The air is thick with lint, which the workers inhale. The throat and eyes are terribly affected, and it is necessary to work with the head bound up, and to comb the lint from the eyebrows. The proprietors have to retain a physician to attend the workers every morning, and medicine is supplied free, as an accepted need for everyone so engaged. One year is spent in learning the trade, and the girls last at it only from three to four years afterwards."

Even a few years of such work will break down a girl's health and unfit her to be the mother of strong children. Not only for the sake of women, but for the sake of the whole race, such wastage of human life needs to be prevented, as the author forcibly points out.

Most readers of this book will be surprised to learn that the trade union movement among women in America is not new, but dates back to 1825, and that so early as 1831 Mrs. Lavinia Waight, secretary of the tailoresses' organization in New York City, wanted the ballot for herself and her sisters. This was five years before Abraham Lincoln came out for woman suffrage and seventeen years before the earliest woman's rights convention was held. In 1831, also, sixteen hundred tailoresses in New York struck against starvation wages, and stayed out for several weeks.

In reading of the small beginnings of the movement for organization among working women, the many little clubs and the short-lived efforts, ever renewed, to improve intolerable conditions—the long, slow, toilsome progress toward better things—many women will realize for the first time what an uphill road it has been, and at what a price every gain has been achieved. A new conscience is awakening in regard to these matters.

"But there is a mightier force at work, a force more significant and more characteristic of our age than even the awakened civic conscience, showing itself in just and humane legislation. That is the spirit of independence expressed in many different forms, markedly in the new desire and therefore in the new capacity for collective action which women are discovering in themselves to a degree never known before.

"As regards wage-earning working women, the two main channels through which this new spirit is manifesting itself are, first, their increasing effort after industrial organization, and next, in the need of the vote as a means of self-expression, whether individual or collective.

"Thus the trade union on the one hand, offering to the working woman protection in the earning of her living, links up her interests with those of her working brother; while on the other hand, in the demand for the vote women of all classes are recognizing common disabilities, a common sisterhood and a common hope."

The book is written with much intelligence and breadth of view, and the complicated problems of the working woman are discussed not bitterly, but in a spirit of understanding and charity. The author is well equipped for her task, having been for five years editor of "Life and Labor," the organ of the National Women's Trade Union League, and having studied the question in Australia and England, as well as in the United States. The book is illustrated with a number of graphic pictures and has a valuable bibliography and index. It is more interesting than a novel; and it should prove, indirectly, a powerful argument for equal suffrage. A. S. B.

*The Trade Union Woman, by Alice Henry. D. Appleton Co., New York. $1.50.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS YOUNG

The Boston Congregationalist, said to be the oldest religious paper in the country, has just celebrated its one hundredth birthday. The Woman's Journal, the oldest woman suffrage paper in the world (now in its 47th year), congratulates the Congregationalist upon its having attained the century mark, and especially upon its having seen new light upon the question of equal suffrage. It was opposed for many years, but has become a convert, owing to the good reports it has had of the results of women's ballot from its subscribers in the suffrage States.

Suffrage Work in the States

NEW YORK

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, has just concluded a suffrage recruiting expedition that took her to the northern limits of the State. The itinerary included Troy, where Miss Evanetta Hare entertained the visitors; Schenectady, where Mrs. Alfred Kinney was hostess; Amsterdam, Mrs. James Kline acting as hostess; Utica, Watertown, Malone and Ogdensburg. At Utica the chairman of the 12th Campaign District, Miss Lucille Watson, entertained Mrs. Whitehouse, and at Watertown Miss Jeannette Todd Moffett was hostess.

Mrs. Frank Shuler, the new field secretary of the Party, was one of the group making this trip, the first of a series of such tours to be made by Mrs. Whitehouse for the purpose of extending the organization. "Every place I visited," Mrs. Whitehouse reported to headquarters, "seemed ready to become an enthusiastic recruiting station for suffrage. Conscription we find wholly unnecessary. The setback in November has only made the women more determined on final victory. Organization work is intensifying and spreading everywhere."

On the evening of Jan. 27 suffragists prominent in the new campaign were guests of Governor and Mrs. Whitman at the reception at the Capitol. Among local New Yorkers who attended were Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

Nothing indicates how dead-in-earnest women are over suffrage work so much as their willingness to go to school and learn every phase of U. S. History and all the best methods of working for their cause. The Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has planned—in addition to its traveling libraries—an elaborate correspondence school for the benefit of all women who live out of the large civic centres. Headquarters for this school are permanently maintained at 303 Fifth avenue.

A definite Training School with regular sessions will be carried on at the same headquarters through the latter half of February and the month of March. The Training School classes will be under such authoritative leaders as Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, who will conduct classes in public speaking; Mrs. Jessica Cosgrave of the Finch School, who will lead the study of economics; Miss Louise Grant, Mr. Arthur McMahon, Mrs. Urquhart Lee, who are among the instructors on suffrage history, civil government, parliamentary law and allied branches of study. Noted speakers will give talks on special topics during the six weeks of this course.

The Publicity Section headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at 663 Fifth avenue not only serves tea every afternoon at 4 o'clock, but also has speeches by prominent suffragists on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4.

MICHIGAN

Just now all plans are being centered on the observance of Susan B. Anthony Day throughout the State, and speakers are being secured and meetings arranged for this event.

A well-organized campaign of publicity is also being undertaken, which proposes to have the press work carried out on a definite organized basis in every county.

An effort will be made to get material into every paper in the State.

Mrs. O. H. Clark, State president, is in constant demand for suffrage addresses before women's clubs and various organizations.

CONNECTICUT

An active two-weeks' campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the C. W. S. A. with Miss Helen Todd as the principal speaker. Miss Todd began her tour last Monday and is to be in the State for two weeks. During this time she is speaking every day, including Sunday, and many days she speaks twice, once in the afternoon and again at an evening meeting. The towns in which she speaks include Simsbury, Meriden, Bridgeport, Ellington, Branford, Guilford, Derby, New Haven, Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford, Greenwich, Brooklyn, Woodstock, Moosup, Willimantic, Pomfret, Danielson and Putnam. In most of these places the local equal franchise league is taking charge of the meetings, and the president presides. Judging by the effect produced by the meetings already held, the result of the campaign will be a great quickening of suffrage activity in these parts of Connecticut.

INDIANA

Dr. Amelia R. Keller has appointed the following committee to have charge of the Congressional work in Indiana, to be known as the congressional committee: Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, of Anderson, chairman; Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Edna Kerr Bucklin, of Brazil.

The new officers of the Evansville league recently elected are: president, Mrs. William S. Ehrich; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. F. Erlbacher, Mrs. H. F. McCool; secretary, Mrs. Edward J. Fehn; treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Doerr; county chairman, Miss Rose Heilman. The secretary writes, "You can expect splendid things of our league this year, for we have most competent leaders."

NORTH CAROLINA

Under the leadership of Mrs. E. J. Parrish, the Durham Equal Suffrage League Jan. 21 filled the Academy of Music with one of the most representative audiences ever assembled in that city. Judge Walter Clark, Chief Justice of North Carolina, was the speaker. As a result of his plea, Mrs. Parrish reports a number of influential recruits to the equal suffrage ranks. The speaker was introduced by Mr. James H. Southgate.

VIRGINIA

Virginia is in the midst of a Legislative campaign. The suffrage amentment was introduced into the House for the third time on Jan. 20. The change in sentiment since it was last introduced, two years ago, is very noticeable. For two successive Legislatures only thirteen votes were obtainable in the House and none in the Senate. This year the bill goes in with the approval of both party leaders, and with seven patrons in the House and two in the Senate. The labor associations in the State are in favor. The patrons in the House are: R. O. Norris, Jr., of Lancaster County; John M. Steck, of Frederick; D. H. Pitts, of Albermarle; Franklin Williams, of Fairfax; Norvell L. Henly, of James City; J. S. Musgrave, of Southampton; and M. K. Lowry, of Stafford. Those in the Senate are: E. Lee Trinkle, of Wythville; and W. S. Corbitt, of Portsmouth.

Virginia suffragists hit, not long ago, upon a new way of advertising the cause. A "movie man" came to town and announced that he would take pictures of two of the principal streets at a certain time. When that time came, owing to the enterprise of Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, the most conspicuous thing on the street was an automobile full of suffragists, almost concealed behind huge suffrage banners. Wherever the "movie man" went, they were there also. He entered into the spirit of the game, and stopped his automobile to get a good picture of them. A business arrangement was afterwards made with him whereby he agreed to flash on the screen, just before the suffragists' picture appears, a hundred word article about the progress of suffrage in Virginia. As this is part of a big "Seeing America" film, which will go all over the country, it forms a pretty good advertisement.

Suffrage leagues of Virginia, especially those of Hampton and Newport News, are supporting the minimum wage and age of consent bills now being considered by the Legislature. They also wrote to all the National Congressmen in behalf of the national child labor bill.

From a hydroplane Frederic H. Morgan, son of Mrs. Faith Morgan of Hampton, Va., threw down suffrage literature on Old Point Comfort one day last week.

FLORIDA

Miss Mary Safford, of Orlando, president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, addressed the members of the Florida Equal Franchise League at a special meeting held Jan. 24, to consider the question of affiliating with the State association.

Mrs. E. M. Sanderson presented a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for changing the name from the Florida Equal Franchise League to Jacksonville Equal Franchise League, this amendment to be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the league.

The league was to be represented by its president and two delegates at the annual meeting of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association which convened in Orlando Feb. 3.

MISSOURI

"Men who would deny women the right of ballot, retain in their hearts the oriental viewpoint that women were created only for man's comfort," said Witter Bynner, poet and writer, in a recent address before Kansas City suffragists at the Hotel Muehlebach.

"We men are not malicious in our arrogance in denying women the ballot. We are just comic. I believe in suffrage because I believe in life everlasting. The advance of justice is religion; granting the ballot to women is the most forward step in religion that could be taken. We are all members of one body. Man, denying woman justice, denies himself justice."

GEORGIA

A large suffrage rally was held at the Piedmont Hotel on Jan. 28, in the interest of the suffrage petition which the women of Atlanta are circulating. Speeches were made stressing the value to municipal affairs to be found in the women's vote, the needs of municipal improvements and kindred subjects.

At a recent meeting of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, held at headquarters by the president, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, the following committees and their chairmen were appointed:

Legislative, Mrs. Frank Fleming, Augusta; organization, Miss Aurelia Roach; press, Miss Margaret Nutting to succeed Mrs. J. J. Goddrum, resigned; ways and means, Mrs. B. M. Blount; literature, suffrage souvenirs, etc., Mrs. Frank Fitten; membership and enrollment, Mrs. C. C. Harrell, Macon; printing, Mrs. Cordis Wing; church extension, Mrs. Charles Woolfolk, Columbus; testimonials and indorsements, Miss Mildred Cunningham, Savannah; committee to secure subscriptions for Woman's Journal. Mrs: Hamilton Block. The work of the Woman's Journal was commended and indorsed, and it was decided that an effort would be made to appoint an agent in every county in Georgia, these agents to report to Mrs. Hamilton Block, State agent, in order that the number of subscriptions might be known, and to prevent work being done in territory already covered.

The Equal Suffrage Party resigned its membership in the Southern States Conference, having decided to concentrate its efforts on the work of its own organization and on that of the national organization whenever the aid of individual States was needed.

The Fulton and de Kalb Counties Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party recently held an election of officers, and for the first time in the history of a Georgia woman's organization the election was held in regular political form. The ballots were printed, the polls arranged according to exact election regulations and the election officers were appointed in correct form. The officers elected were:

Miss Eleanore Raoul, chairman; Mrs. F. V. L. Smith, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Hugh Lokey, second vice-chairman; Mrs. W. L. Reilly, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Hinman, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Goodrum, auditor; Mrs. Moreland Speer, organizer; and Miss Eleanore Tucker, press agent.

This organization is a branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, and numbers more than a thousand members. At the close of the balloting a regular quarterly meeting was held, at which annual reports were given and the work of the branch outlined. It was decided that a paid organizer and worker was needed in the State, and pledges were made of yearly cash contributions to be used as a fund for this purpose.

ALABAMA

The 4th annual convention of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Gadsden, Feb. 9, 10 and 11. In issuing the call, the State Association declares its purpose of summoning "the delegates of all its member associations to meet together for inspiration and for council. Our task will be to formulate judgment on those great issues of the day which dearly concern women; to choose the leaders who, during the coming year, are to guide the fortunes of our cause in this State; and, finally, to consider how we may on the one hand work for the enfranchisement of the women of our own State, and, on the other, press for Federal action in behalf of the women of the nation at large.

"Let us, in convention assembled, kindle with the thought that, as we consider methods for the political enfranchisement of our sex, our wider purpose is to free women and to enable woman's conception of life in all its aspects to find expression. Then woman's horror of war and of all needless misery, woman's indignation at the exploitation of her sister woman, woman's care for and wise stress upon the needs of the child will become operative. Let us set a fresh seal upon the great new loyalty of woman to woman; let our response be felt in the deep tide of fellowship and understanding between all women which today is rising round the world."

The call is signed by Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Bossie O'Brien Hundley, Ellalee Chapman Humes, Marie Hale Losey, Amelia Worthington, Mary Winslow Partridge, Myra B. Koenig.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado is expected to be one of the principal speakers. The preparation of the program is in the hands of Miss Annie Joe Coates. The sessions will be held in the Public Library, and the local association will be assisted in entertaining by the Woman's Civic League.

The convention will be, above all, a working convention. Practical methods will be discussed and local problems aired. Now that the legislative campaign is over, for three years at least, Alabama suffragists feel that the time has come for a period of steady, quiet organization work.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The first of the proposed ward clubs of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League was organized Jan. 27 by Mrs. Wade Verdier, 24 Chalmers street, Ward 3. There was a large number of women present and it was decided to hold meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month. It is the plan of the local league to have similar clubs organize in every ward in the city.

ILLINOIS

Beginning Feb. 1, four civic lectures will be given at the house of Mrs. Joseph F. Bowen, 1430 Astor street, Chicago, free to members of the suffrage association, but with an admission fee of one dollar to guests. W. L. Jacobs explained "The City Budget" at the first lecture. On Feb. 3 William Hale will speak on "Civil Service"; on Feb. 15, Alderman Buck, "The Mayor and the Council"; on Feb. 29, Miss Vittum, "Aldermanic Conditions."

OHIO

The great event of last week was the annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland. Cleveland is organized by wards and precincts, and these organizations have held their meetings and elected their delegates to the annual meeting. The keynote of the entire day was organization.

The Party maintains headquarters with an Executive Secretary and stenographer. It has one canvasser who goes into new fields, but most of the wards have their ward leaders, precinct captains, street and block helpers, and some of the precincts have had every house visited. The standing committees are constantly at work and a regular system for getting funds is established and followed. It is a most effective organization.

At noon a luncheon was given at Hotel Hollenden. Mr. Louis Post, Assistant Commissioner of Labor at Washington, was the speaker. Mrs. Chas. S. Brooks, who has been chairman of the party two years, refused to serve longer, as she wished to do special organization in certain wards in the city. Mrs. Roger G. Perkins was chosen in her place. Mrs. Perkins has been a member of the governing board of the Party and chairman of the State literature committee.

In the afternoon the proceedings of the national convention were reported. Mrs. Miller of Pittsburgh told how Allegheny county carried.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association uses its Executive Committee meetings for propaganda and organization purposes. The January meeting was held at Dayton. The 3rd Congressional District organization had a luncheon, followed by an afternoon conference, at which Congressional work was discussed. So much interest was manifested that adjournment was had only in time to prepare for the dinner given by the Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association. This was well attended; short speeches were made by all members of the State Executive Committee, the main speech being made by Miss Lutie Stearns, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Dayton has 900 enrolled members, and is organized by wards and precincts. Many of the townships are also organized. Mrs. O. F. Davisson, member of the National Council for Ohio, is president of Montgomery County.

Miss Anna B. Johnson, late president of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs, has been invited to address the Brotherhood of the Episcopal Church. This is the first time a woman has ever been invited to speak before this body.

New organizations among young people have been perfected at Hiram, Elyria, Delaware and Ada.

Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, a life member of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, died Jan. 23 at her home in Xenia. Mrs. Monroe worked for suffrage in Ohio when workers were few and encouragement lacking, and she lived to see the State full of suffrage sentiment and enfranchisement near at hand.

TENNESSEE

The nurserymen of Tennesse in convention at Nashville Jan. 26 unanimously adopted a resolution favoring suffrage for women of the State. The resolution was presented by Mrs. D. Terry Kimbrough of Nashville.

Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville has been chosen chairman of the 1916 May-day celebration, and plans are already in progress for the most elaborate suffrage pageant ever held in Nashville.

The ward luncheons given by the suffragists of Chattanooga have offered opportunity to advertise various products of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and State. The supplies have been furnished to the ladies without cost; each article used has been advertised at the luncheons, and in addition to winning friends for the products, the dealers have also been won, in many instances, to the cause of suffrage.

The executive board of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated, met Jan 26 at the Hotel Hermitage in Nashville. Mrs. Ben Childers of Pulaski was elected auditor to fill a vacancy. The election of a vice-president for East Tennessee, another place to be filled, will take place at a later date.

The association went on record as favoring the movement for a constitutional convention: "We believe the constitution of Tennessee must be revised in order to secure the progress and welfare of its citizens, to obliterate the shadow of illiteracy, to obtain sufficient protection for its children and to conserve the best interests of its governmental system," declared the resolution.

The Somerville Equal Suffrage League of Fayette County and the Business Women's Suffrage Club of Chattanooga, which organized last December with over 200 members, have announced their affiliation with the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. J. M. McCormack is president.

The first of the series of monthly suffrage meetings arranged by Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, was held in the loggia of the Hotel Hermitage. Jan. 26, and was marked by unusual enthusiasm.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association at its recent convention voted to endorse the policy of the National Association as regards Federal work and to cooperate only with it. Miss Frances W. Baker was elected a member of the National executive council.

MINNESOTA

Suffrage workers held a conference in Albert Lea Jan. 27-28. Thursday evening, Jan. 27, a mass meeting was held, over which J. F. D. Meighen presided. The speakers were: Senator J. W. Andres of Mantato, who was introduced by Senator C. L. Swenson; Mrs. C. P. Noyes of St. Paul, and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State president. The conference opened on Friday morning with an address of welcome, delivered by Mrs. Clyde Hayden, leader of the Sixth District Association. Reports of district leaders were given as follows: Fifth, Mrs. J. H. Frazier, Austin; sixth, Mrs. Clyde Hayden, Albert Lea; seventh, Mrs. S. J. Johnson, Blue Earth; eighth, Mrs. G. H. Trafton, Mankato; ninth, Mrs. F. A. Day, Fairmont; tenth, Mrs. H. J. Leigh, Lakefield; Hennepin county, Mrs. D. S. Simpson; Ransey county, Mrs. A. M. Burt.

PENNSYLVANIA

At the annual meeting of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia at the Ritz-Carlton Jan. 27, A. J. McKelway of the national child labor committee asked for help in securing the franchise for the men and women who reside in the District of Columbia.

"I wish that the suffragists would concentrate their fire on the District of Columbia," said Mr. McKelway according to the North American. "We in Washington are not permitted to say who shall be on our board of education, who shall direct our district or how money shall be spent there. If you can persuade Congress to enfranchise both men and women in the District of Columbia, we would be very grateful."

The need of an organization based on political methods, with district suffrage leaders to confer with political party leaders, was urged by Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York.

Pledges and contributions amounting to $1,362 were raised at the meeting. The society earned $11,738 and spent $10,799 during the campaign last year.

Directors elected were Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, Miss Florence L. Sanville, of the Consumers' League; Mrs. Edward C. McCollin, Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads, Albert E. Turner, J. Levering Jones and Miss Frances Sullivan. Mrs. Wilfred Lewis presided.

The first convention of the Lackawanna County Woman Suffrage Party, postponed because of Mrs. Maxwell Chapman's illness, will be held Feb. 19, in the board of trade auditorium, Scranton.

County officers will be elected, and a new constitution will be submitted for adoption.

Enthusaism marked the convention in Wilkes-Barre Jan. 22 of the Luzerne County Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. J. D. Davenport, who so successfully led the suffragists last year, was re-elected chairman.

In the afternoon Miss Mary Trescott, an attorney, spoke on "Legal Roads to Franchise." Mrs. Maxwell Chapman and Mrs. E. A. Cruttenden, of the Lackawanna County Suffrage Party, also spoke. Other reports were read by Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. C. M. Hachita, Miss Olive Van Horn, Mrs. John Bridgeman, Mrs. E. G. Kemmerer and Mrs. H. W. Phillips.

Officers were elected at the recent Union County convention of the Woman Suffrage Party as follows: County chairman, Miss Dorothy Walls, Lewisburg, Pa.; vice chairmen, Mrs. George W. Ocker, Lewisburg, Pa., and Mrs. C. L. Blind, New Columbia, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Gundy, Lewisburg; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Lewisburg.

TEXAS

The Fort Worth Equal Suffrage Club, at its recent meeting, made plans for a whirlwind campaign this year. The following officers were retained from last year: Mrs. Stanley Boykin, president; Mrs. Mary L. Wright, first vice-president; Mrs. E J. Hosey, second vice-president; Mrs. E. C. Garrett, recording secretary; Mrs. J. J. Jarvis, treasurer; and Mrs W. J. Bisco, corresponding secretary.

Many interesting speeches and papers were given, and the subjects of organization, meetings, programs, advertising and finance were discussed. Mrs. Rene E. H. Stevens spoke on the Woman's Journal.

BAY STATE STARTS JOINT CAMPAIGN ON CONGRESS

The campaign for the nation-wide suffrage amendment was launched by the Joint Congressional Committee of five Massachusetts State Suffrage Associations at a meeting held Jan. 31 at the Massachusetts headquarters. A Central Committee was formed to project the plans for a campaign conference to be held in Boston Feb. 25 and 26, at which the new president of the N. A. W. S. A., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is to be present.

A Central Committee on Arrangments was appointed as follows: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball; Political Equality Union, Mrs. Susan Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. Helen Parker; the College Equal Suffrage League, Miss Lillian Landie; Equal Franchise Committee, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Langdon Frothingham; Men's Organized Equal Suffrage Voters, Judd Dewey.

The two most important steps that were taken at this meeting were that plans should be made for a meeting at Tremont Temple in honor of Mrs. Catt and that speakers should be sent throughout the State to explain the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the work which the National Congressional Committee will do for that amendment.

The opening meeting of the campaign was held at the Hotel Lenox on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and the Hon. Roger Sherman Hoar as the speakers. Any league or suffrage organization desiring speakers on Congressional work may telephone to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will be at headquarters between 10 and 12 daily to answer questions and give further information.

Chairman Minton of the Boston Electric Commission addressed the Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature last week in favor of a bill to prohibit anyone from wearing badges bearing the names of candidates or distributing circulars around election booths. This would probably keep suffrage workers away from the booths.

A reception and luncheon was given at the Hotel Kimball Jan. 31 by the Springfield Equal Suffrage League in honor of its new president, Mrs. L. L. Daggett. Following the reception at 12.30 o'clock, luncheon was served in the ballroom of the hotel. This luncheon is the first of a series to be held during the winter and spring. The speaker at the luncheon was John A. Scheuerle, secretary of the Hampden county improvement league. His subject was "An ideal for New England."

NO CASE AGAINST WOMEN'S READING

Librarian Says More Women Than Men Read Good Books for Entertainment

Frederick Paulding, the former actor, recently told the Jersey City Woman's Club that women are responsible for the low standard of modern literature. "It is not the men who are at fault," said Mr. Paulding, "because they do not read the literary trash that is sold for light reading."

When the librarian of the Hoboken Free Public Library, Mr. Thomas F. Hatfield, was confronted with this statement, however, he punctured another superstition. Mr. Hatfield said from his own experience:

"Men who come here to the library for books to read simply for entertainment are just as frivolous as women, if not more so. There are more women than men who read good books, with the exception of the men who come for books of reference for business or professional purposes. The men who come for light reading choose very poor books."

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN

Minnesota suffragists, at their conference at Albert Lea, voted to contribute Mrs. Albert McMahon, their State organizer, to Iowa as their gift to the campaign. There was only one condition made by Minnesota and that was that Mrs. McMahon be assigned only the counties on the northern border, as Minnesota feels that to win those for suffrage is to aid both States. Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict represented Iowa at the conference.

Miss Flora Dunlap addressed several meetings last week and returned home enthusiastic over the reception given suffrage. At Marengo a mass meeting was held, with Hon. Fred G. Turner, of North English, Iowa county representative, presiding. M. A. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and County Attorney H. L. Bryson were also speakers of the evening. On Wednesday of this week Miss Dunlap held an important meeting at Davenport.

Though suffrage was not supposed to be the subject for discussion at the important conference of State club presidents of the middle west States, recently held in Des Moines, one would have thought so the night of the formal banquet. During the after-dinner program hardly a president or past-president spoke that did not urge the women to work for suffrage. "We did not know what we had lost until we lost it," said one Nebraska club woman in referring to the Nebraska campaign. Mrs. Homer A. Miller, a member of the State suffrage board, as well as a former president of the Iowa State Federated Clubs, made a strong speech for the suffrage cause.

Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, who has recently joined the Iowa suffrage staff, remained in Des Moines

this week that she might fill a number of speaking dates.

Miss Edna Wright of Milwaukee, Wis., has also joined the staff and will organize in the third district. Miss Wright made Dubuque the objective point of her first week in Iowa.

From all parts of the State come inquiries about the suffrage poster contest, fifty dollars being the prize offered. Mrs. R. H. Delmege, chairman, has received letters from the various college presidents saying that the rules of the contest have been posted on the bulletin boards, and in many of the college papers there have been articles on the contest. Art students and professional artists are keenly interested in it.

One of the big affairs of the coming week in Des Moines will be the suffrage ball given in the Gold Room of the Hotel Chamberlain. The Votes for Women League and the Political Equality Club have joined forces and are joint hostesses. Incidentally it is expected that the ball will net quite a sum for the State treasury.

Corning has started a strong suffrage organization, the opening session being held at the home of Hon. Walter Newcomb. The local paper speaks at length of the enthusiasm and interest shown and cites it as proof that the women do want to vote.

The civics committee of the Sioux City Women's Club gave a suffrage day on Feb. 1, when Mrs. Maude McCreery, eleventh district organizer, was the speaker. Several suffrage talks also were given during the meeting of the Stock Breeders' Association. A new child welfare league is being organized with a large membership, and the value of the vote to women in securing legislation to further child welfare work will be a feature of the programs. Sioux City also will have a young women's suffrage club with a strong membership list. A Votes for Women League also will be organized in that city.

Mrs. J. G. Grundy, tenth district organizer, reports that all of the women's organizations of Buffalo Center will work for the cause. In Forest City the work will be in charge of the Tourist Club, which voted unanimously to take part in the campaign. On Monday Mrs. Grundy spoke at a banquet at Garner in Hancock county.

Headquarters for the second district now have been formally opened at Iowa City by Miss Mabel Lodge, district organizer, who will be in charge of the headquarters. Miss Lodge has a most effective program mapped out. The Johnson county headquarters also have been opened, with Mrs. Stephen A. Swisher, supported by the prominent men and women of the town and university circles, in charge.

The Boone suffragists held an interesting mass meeting, and the enthusiasm which has grown out of it promises well for the cause in Boone county. Every man and woman in the county will be asked to take part in the work of the suffrage organization. Dr. Kate Harpel is the county chairman.

A resolution favoring measures for national defense was adopted by the directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at a meeting in New York city, Jan. 27. Did they not realize that this is a political question?

The resolution passed by the United Mine Workers of America at their convention in Indianapolis declares that "the women of our nation constitute approximately one-half the population of this country," and that "a nation can not be free when woman is not recognized as the equal of man and is not accorded the right to cast a ballot."

MEN ANTIS HAVE SECRET MEETING

Des Moines Opposition Doesn't Want Anything Said About Their Plans Against Women

A secret meeting of twenty-five or thirty prominent men was held at the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines Jan. 28, to organize an Iowa Men's Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage. A solemn pledge of secrecy as to the topics discussed and tentative plans agreed upon was made. Mr. John Maling of Denver, whose career has previously been exposed in the Women's Journal, was present.

A reporter from the Des Moines Register and Leader asked Ralph H. Faxon, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who was one of the first to leave, what was going on.

"Oh, just a get-together meeting," was his reply, according to the Register and Leader. "You might ask Mr. Rollins."

Mr. Rollins, owner and manager of the Shops Building, couldn't be found, so the reporter approached John Cavanagh, vice president of the Des Moines National bank.

"What's going on, and why all the secrecy?" he inquired.

"No secrecy at all," replied the banker. "Just a private luncheon given by Dick Rollins and Harry Phillips. I don't know of any news to it. Ask Mr. Harbach."

The reporter approached L. E. Harbach.

"I want to find out about the meeting," he asked Mr. Harbach, who had just left the room with B. B. Vorse, cashier of the Century Savings bank, another guest at the luncheon.

Mr. Harbach changed the subject, and discussed his frankness in giving reporters all the news available. Finally he suggested: "Ask Mr. Phillips."

Mr. Phillips assured the reporter that it was merely a private little luncheon, and that there was no news in it at all. There were many others including B. F. Kauffman and F. W. Lehmann, Jr., whom the reporter might have interviewed, but didn't.

Mr. Maling is said to have told the usual story of conditions in Colorado.

"It is understood another meeting will be held in the near future, and the pledges of secrecy will still be in force," says the Register and Leader. "Further plans for the organization of the club opposed to suffrage will be taken up then, and plans for a campaign against the suffrage amendment will be made."

KANSAS WILL GET EASTERN WOMEN

Several Taxpayers Plan to Move Where They Can Vote—Could Work in Iowa

It is possisble that New York and New Jersey will lose some of their wealthy women taxpayers, who are planning to go to Kansas to register as voters. A letter received by Gov. Capper from Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Woman's Political Union of New York, states:

"It is the intention of some of us, after having worked for so many years in the State of New York for our enfranchisement, to qualify as voters in one of the suffrage States in the West."

The letter also inquired if it would be possible for those who qualify in Kansas to spend part of their time helping in the Iowa campaign.

The women will be informed by Gov. Capper that it is not necessary to remain actually in the State for six months preceding on election if they state their intention of establishing a legal residence there six months before election time.

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, has announced her intention of establishing a legal residence in Kansas so that she may vote at the next presidential election.

NEEDED VOTES IN 1917 ESTIMATED

Hulbert's Census Show Suffragists They Must Get 8 More Votes Out of Every 100

Fresh evidence of the accuracy with which the suffragists have gauged the votes to be won in their new 1917 campaign is furnished by the results of Congressman Murray Hulbert's Census of Constituents.

Mr. Hulbert is representative at Washington from the Twenty-first New York Congressional District, and he has taken what he believes to be "the only census of its kind in the history of the world."

He sent out a questionnaire to 30,000 of his constituents, asking their opinions on eighteen different matters liable to come up for discussion before the 64th National Congress. Among other questions was that of woman suffrage. To this question Mr. Hulbert received 3,500 answers, 1,500 in favor and 2,000 opposed. This "division is more even than on any other topic save the duty on sugar and the administration's policy with respect to Great Britain," says Mr. Hulbert.

Mr. Hulbert's census is significant for three things: First, for the fact that it is an apparent novelty that a Representative to Congress should take the pains to find out the exact opinions of his constituents; second, for the fact that Mr. Hulbert has not made the slightest effort to include women among those whom he represents, as he did not send his circular letter to one woman in his district—only to the voters; and, third, for the fact that the woman suffrage question shows up in Mr. Hulbert's census the same unshaken 43 per cent. of the voters already won to the cause that was indicated by the election returns. This means that the 1917 campaign must make sure of eight more votes out of every 100 before women can be counted among the constituents of any Congressman whatsoever.

It is the function of government to make wrong-doing unprofitable, —Prof. William E. Hocking.

The granting of the ballot to Manitoba women is the tenth important victory won by woman suffrage on this side of the ocean in the last six years. Since January, 1910, suffrage has been granted in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Nevada, Montana and Alaska, besides a number of smaller victories in the way of school or local suffrage.

PRESIDENT TELLS HIS STAND AGAIN

Mr. Wilson Reiterates Belief in Suffrage by States—Compares Movement to Glacier

When President Wilson was in New York on Jan. 27, a group of about 200 Congressional Union women waited at his hotel for an interview. Having failed in Washington to make an appointment with him, they sent four notes to him at the New York hotel. The President's secretary said Mr. Wilson was busy preparing his speeches. Finally he joined the waiting delegation, saying that he had concluded the preparation of his speech before he had expected to.

The purpose of the interview was to ask if he had the conference with his party colleagues which he promised a short time ago concerning the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

It was made clear in the interview that President Wilson is openly and avowedly and unreservedly for woman suffrage, but he said he believes that it should come through the action of the States, and not through the passage of a Federal amendment. He said to the delegation:

"The best and solidest way to build fundamental changes of this sort is piece by piece. Legislation of this sort must come State by State.

"I may be a little old-fashioned, but my mind is unchanged on this subject. As for the promise which I made your representatives about conferring with my colleagues as to recommending the amendment to Congress, I have not forgotten it, nor shall I forget the fulfilment of it.

"The business of government, ladies, is a business from day to day. I have put off this matter because it is less imperative than those matters of legislation with which I have been occupied. Action on great fundamental changes of this sort must be deliberate. As you all know, I believe in woman suffrage. I believe in getting it State by State. I voted for it last year in my own State. And I think there is no cause for discouragement in this way of getting it. A great movement like this may move as slowly as a glacier, but it moves just as inevitably."

Equal suffrage in Manitoba will help the cause in Minnesota, just across the border.

The Interstate Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans has broken a precedent by electing two women to its directorate.

The wife of Governor Manning, with Judge McCullough and other prominent South Carolinians, attended a reception given Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer recently by the Columbia suffragists. Mrs. Boyer, after spending a few days in Washington helping Miss Laura Clay lobby for the U. S. Elections bill, went to South Carolina and addressed a number of meetings in Charleston and Columbia. She was much encouraged by the enthusiasm shown, and by the evident ability of the South Carolina women who are working for the vote.

MISS GARRETT'S WILL IS LEGAL

The generally circulated report that the legacy of the estate of Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore to Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, had been set aside is found to be inaccurate. Miss Garrett's will has already been probated and Miss Thomas has received the bequest of her estate as sole executor and residuary legatee. No question as to the legality of Miss Garrett's will was raised. The courts were asked to interpret a clause in the will of Miss Garrett's father to determine whether his three dwelling houses were left to Miss Garrett absolutely, or whether at her death they became part of his estate, in which case Miss Garrett would have had power to will only one instead of the three houses to Miss Thomas. Judge Dobler of the Circuit Court of Baltimore decided that Miss Garrett possessed the power of will over only one of the houses in question. Miss Thomas and John Hopkins University have carried the case to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman," well known as a writer on social and industrial subjects, for four years editor of "Life and Labor," and officially appointed lecturer to the National Women's Trade Union League of America, offers Lectures on Women the Workers, The Minimum Wage, The Girl and Vocational Training, The Women's Trade Union League, Working Women and the Vote, The Vote—and After, Effective Voting (with model election), The City of Today, Women and Peace, Sticking to Our Job—The War Notwithstanding, Socialism and the Woman Movement, Running a Labor Magazine, Vice from Many Angles, Twilight Sleep—A Sign of the Times. Full particulars sent on request. Address 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

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'Help for the Troubled Hostess' Chicago Daily News.

TABLE SERVICE

By LUCY G. ALLEN

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't G134, Rochester, N. Y. (tf)

WOMEN TRUSTEES GREATLY NEEDED

Governor Bilbo Believes Mississippi Women Would Benefit State on Several Boards

Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, in his recent inaugural address at Jackson, declared in favor of women trustees on several State boards.

"The broadening field of woman's participation in civic affairs," he said, "as well as her increasing importance as an economic factor, joined with her demonstrated capacity and fitness for effective work in certain lines of public service, has convinced me that certain administrative functions would be profited by her presence and participation therein, and this is notably true of the State's educational, health and eleemosynary work. I believe that our schools, health service, benevolent and charitable institutions would all be prospered by the presence and influence of good and intelligent women upon their governing boards; which opportunity of betterment is forbidden, however, under our present constitution. The State really needs this service, in the capacities indicated, and should not be denied it through its organic law. Here is another evidence of how we have outgrown the constitution, framed for other times and other conditions."

Following this message, the Mississippi Suffrage Association has presented to the Legislature a memorial asking that women be made eligible to membership on boards of trustees of educational and eleemosynary institutions.

FOUND CHILD OF FOUR AT WORK

Even Babies of 2 1-2 Helped Make Artificial Flowers in New York City Tenements

Seventy-four per cent of the artificial flowers made in the United States are made in New York City, and the conditions of manufacture have been found to be so bad from every point of view that the Consumers' League will work to abolish all tenement manufacturing.

These statments were made in the annual report of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York City, which was read, because of Mrs. Nathan's illness, at the annual meeting Jan. 31.

Whole families were found working long hours under unsanitary conditions, according to the report, the work being exposed to contamination in families where the members were ill and dying of a cough." Scarlet fever cases were found, with no precautions for segregation. Babies as young as 2 1-2 were found working. One had learned to strip the gauze from leaves which had been packed in it. Four children in one family, the oldest 10 and the youngest 4, worked from 6 in the morning till 8 at night, and a young girl of 15, a semi-invalid, putting stems on berries at a cent a gross, could only make 15 cents a day when her little sister helped.

The investigators found that thoughtless shoppers helped to keep the prices low by increasing cost of business in buying and then returning goods.

IOWA PRESIDENT PREDICTS VICTORY

Test Vote in Des Moines Showed 21,000 in Favor, 2,000 Opposed and 6,000 Neutral

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, in a signed statement issued last week, declared that equal suffage would win in Iowa at the June primary this year because "the men and women who live in Iowa are back of the movement."

"The organized women of the State are solidly for suffrage," said Miss Dunlap. "The bienniai meeting of the Iowa Federation of Woman's clubs, representing 17,000 women, indorsed suffrage and urged its members to work in the campaign. Eighty-four counties in the State have woman suffrage organizations, made up of both men and women, and working for a favorable vote in June."

Miss Dunlap said that a recent canvass of Des Moines on the question had revealed the following: for equal suffrage, 21,284; against, 2,503; neutral, 5,955.

GREAT DECREASE IN CHILD LABOR

Chicago Sees Improvement in 1915, After Having Equal Suffrage Two Years in State

Child labor in Chicago took a decided drop last year. Five mail-order houses which employed 495 children in 1914, employed only 60 in 1915, according to the New York Evening Post of Jan. 27. Three large soap-manufacturers who employed 210 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen reduced the number to 37. Other establishments showing the same tendency were five large bakeries, in which the number of children fell from 117 to 17; three of the largest shoe factories in the city, where the numbers were 123 and 54; five large packing plants, which had a decrease from 181 to 43; eight department stores, with a reduction from 1,328 to 678, and three piano-supply houses, where the 97 children of 1914 were represented by 4 last year. "There is no suggestion that these results are due to any legal pressure, and it would be unsafe to generalize from one year's showing," says the Evening Post. There has been a new spirit in the air in Chicago, however, since women have had the ballot. An inspection of workrooms has resulted in the issuing of orders that the legal requirements for supply of fresh air must be obeyed.

SOUTHERN LEADER WOULD PROTECT

Governor Manning, of South Carolina, in Message, Urges Help for Women Workers

In his recent message to the General Assembly of South Carolina Gov. Manning urged legislation in behalf of workers, especially women in large industries and also women employed in other lines of work. He said:

"Women are sometimes cruelly oppressed, and have to work for a greater number of hours than flesh and blood can stand. Sometimes they are required to work as many as sixteen hours or more, without opportunity for rest, and with scant time for meals; and with their work places at times in an unsanitary condition.

"These questions are of vital import to the future of our race, and we must vitalize and put into active effect the laws now on our statute books, which apply to these conditions. If the present laws are insufficient, they should be so amended as to give the power and means to provide for their enforcement, so that these conditions may be improved without delay."

New York has 65,094 children between 10 and 15 years gainfully employed, more by 10,000 than are employed in all of the eleven suffrage States.

MAN MADE LAWS WEAK IN ILLINOIS

County Judge and Attorney General Differ on Women's Right to Vote for Delegates

The question of whether Illinois women have the right to vote for delegates to the presidential party conventions may be threshed out before the credentials committees of the Republican and Democratic conventions next June. The situation is described by the Chicago Tribune as follows:

"The Illinois law permitting women to vote for statutory officers allows them to vote for presidential electors in November. Nobody questions this.

"The primary law covering the election of national delegates is so maudlin in its terms that two extra sessions of the Legislature declined to dally with it, and there is no legislative or court authority specifically covering the right of women to vote for delegates.

"County Judge Scully in Chicago and Cicero, as was corroborated, will rule that women have such right in Chicago and Cicero.

"Attorney General Lucey is prepared to hold, as affecting the county clerks in 101 down State counties and the country towns of Cook county, that women have no such right, on the ground that national delegates are statutory officers, under the constitution, and that, the suffrage act having failed to enumerate delegates specifically, women are debarred by the Supreme court decision in the case that settled the constitutinality of the suffrage law."

NATION RIDICULES FAMOUS DIVINE

Says Anti-Suffrage Logic of Dr. Lyman Abbott is Neat and Bewitching

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his recently published "Reminiscences," expresses deep affection for his wife, but says: "She loyally supported my views, even when she did not share them, and we were of one mind."

The Nation of Jan. 27 comments on this point as follows: "How natural is Dr. Abbott's opposition to woman's suffrage! Put into words, the argument lying implicitly beneath this statement would run somewhat as follows: The well-regulated man and wife are of one mind, even when they do not think alike, and that mind is the husband's. Therefore, it is sure of perfect expression if the husband does the voting. One may accept or reject the conclusion, but the logical neatness of the argument is bewitching, at any rate."

CHICAGO WOMAN ACTIVE FARMER

In Three Years Miss Shueneman Disposes of Over 1,000 Tons of Christmas Greens

A young woman who is her own commission merchant in disposing of an unusual farm crop in Chicago is Miss Elsie Shuenemann, who is part owner of a farm on which are raised Christmas greens for decorating purposes and Yuletide celebrations. Miss Shuenemann loads the stuff on a sailing vessel, ties up close to the South Water Street market, sells from the deck of the vessel, and transacts her business in a cozy office in the cabin. In something over three years, according to the Rural New Yorker, she has disposed of more than 1,000 tons of this green crop off the family farm.

PLATFORM COVERS MANY INTERESTS

Dr. Eva Harding's Candidacy for Congress in Kansas Rests on Comprehensive Platform

The Christian Science Monitor says in regard to the candidacy of Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, Kansas, for Congress at the election next November: "She is represented as opposing militarism and favoring nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage, mothers' pensions, recall of judges, a national rural credits law for farm tenants, a tariff for revenue, government road building, and federal control of surplus waters of the Mississippi valley. Prospective members of the committees on resolutions of the several national conventions could do worse than to write Dr. Harding, asking her to send them copies of her platform. She seems to have covered nearly everything."

STOP NUISANCE, WOMAN URGES

Omaha Suffragist Asks City Commission to Co-operate in Anti-Spitting Campaign

Mrs. H. C. Sumney of Omaha, Nebraska, recently appeared before the city commission to ask their co-operation in a campaign against spitting in public places.

"While in New York recently, I was amazed at the statistics recorded there of the deaths resulting from pneumonia and tuberculosis," said Mrs. Sumney, whose husband is a physician.

"I do not believe that you can make them stop spitting on the street by arresting them. That merely instills a little fear in their hearts for a few days. What I propose is a campaign of education—by advertising, posters, etc.—similar to that conducted by the State health commissioner in Washington."

Mrs. Sumney is a prominent Omaha suffragist.

LAST LAUGHS

"He was so nervous," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that he was entirely decapitated for work."—Christian Register.

"It says here that John D. Rockefeller lost a golf ball while playing yesterday," remarked the Old Fogy, as he looked up from his newspaper.

"Now watch the price of gasoline go up," commented the Grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I was examined for life insurance today," said Mr. Timmit, "but I'm afraid I'll be turned down." "Oh, my! Why?" asked Miss Koy. "While the doctor was examining my heart, I unfortunately got to thinking of you, and it jumped something awful."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Now, guard," said Mr. Pilkington to the English railway official, "remember, if I have this carriage all to myself for the entire journey, you will get a half crown from me."

"Very good, sir," said the guard, and he locked the door and went to his brake to think how he could invest that half crown when he got it. All went well till they got to a station about the middle of the journey, and then an irascible gentleman pulled at the door of Pilkington's carriage.

"Guard, guard!" he called. "open this door! I know your tricks. I've got the right to travel in this carriage, and I mean to do it!"

The guard hurried up; but, wonder of wonders, he whispered a few words to the irascible gentleman, after which that gentleman went quietly away to seek room elsewhere.

"How did you manage it?" Pilkington asked the guard at the end of the journey, as he pressed the promised half-crown into his hand. "How did you manage to get that bad-tempered old chap to go away so quietly?"

"Oh, that was easy," replied the guard. "I just told 'im you were a bit wrong in the 'ead."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

A minister came to the Episcopal church at Williamsport, Pa., to speak. "Do you wish to wear a surplice?" asked the rector. "Surplice!" cried the visitor. "Surplice!. I am a Methodist. What do I know about surplices? All I know about is a deficit!"—New York Evening Post.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

The definitions given by children of certain words which elude the lexicographer are sometimes amusing.

One little fellow came to his mother the other day and said:

"Maw, Johnny is such a mugwump that I won't sleep with him no more!"

"Why, Charley," said the mother, "whatever do you mean? A mugwump? What is that?"

"Why, don't you know? But then you women don't ought to be expected to know nothing' o' pol'tics. But father knows, an' he says a mugwump is a chap that won't take either side, an' that's Johnny all over. He sleeps in the middle, an' where do I come in?"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 6 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916 FIVE CENTS

SWEEPING VICTORY WON IN MANITOBA

Provincial Legislature Unanimously Passes Bill Giving Women Full Suffrage Amid Scenes of Unparalleled Enthusiasm —Alberta and Saskatchewan Expected to Follow

For the first time in the history of Canada a Province of the Dominion last week extended suffrage to women on an equal basis with men. By a unanimous vote the Legislature of Manitoba on Jan. 27 passed the bill to give the women of the Province the ballot. Similar action is expected shortly in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. On the same day that the Manitoba Legislature removed the discrimination against women, the Hon. Dr. Pugsley gave notice in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa of a resolution to give the vote in Federal elections to women in any Province where they had a vote in Provincial elections.

The pressure of war measures has not kept Canadian legislators from recognizing justice for women.

The bill passed the Manitoba Legislature amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. It was sponsored by the government, and in the absence of Premier Norris was moved by Acting Premier T. H. Johnson, minister of public works. Mr. Johnson is of Icelandic descent, a matter of peculiar interest because of the fact that the first bill for full suffrage in the Manitoba Legislature was introduced at the request of the Iceland colony twenty-five years ago.

Not an opposing vote was heard against the bill.

The Manitoba Free Press of Jan. 28 describes the scenes in the legislative halls as follows:

"When the third reading had been duly and formally given, the ladies who thronged the galleries, the men who were also wedged into the galleries and the members on the floor of the House stood up while the rich soprano of hundreds of female throats sang 'O Canada.'

"After the singing of this anthem the ladies, with much fervor, took up the rollicking strain of 'They're Jolly Good Fellows,' in compliment to the members of the House, who modestly sat down. But as soon as the last note had been sounded, the members sprang to their feet and, not to be outdone in courtesy, sang in return, 'They're (meaning the ladies) Jolly Good Fellows.' The vocal harmony emitted by the members of the House was a revelation, and, if anything, they had an advantage over the women in the matter of verve and melody.

Scene Unparalleled

"No previous scene in the history of the House presents a parallel to that of yesterday. Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of

(Continued on page 42.)

Side-Lights on Victory in Manitoba

The first month of 1916 brought a suffrage victory.

Manitoba is the first Canadian Province to give women full suffrage.

Manitoba is bordered on the South by the States of North Dakota and Minnesota, and the granting of suffrage to Manitoba women should have a wholesome effect in those States.

The area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles, which represents an area greater than that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia combined. It is almost as large as the largest State, Texas; and its area nearly equals that of both California and Nevada.

The population of Manitoba according to the latest census is 455,614, a population greater than that of Wyoming, Nevada and Delaware combined.

DISCRIMINATION

—Courtesy Philadelphia North American.

NEW HOME FOR NATIONAL WORK

Headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue Will House Association's Offices in New York

New headquarters in the Burrill Building, 171 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-third Street, New York City, have been rented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Twelve rooms on the fourteenth floor have been engaged, including a large room which the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, will use for conferences and meetings. The National Publishing Company will share the new headquarters. The Association expects to have moved into the new headquarters by the end of next week.

Calls have been sent by the Association to State organizations for the celebration of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, Feb. 15, and many States have responded, Michigan promising 100 mass meetings.

MEXICAN WOMEN ASK FOR BALLOT

Women's Congress in Yucatan Adopts Resolution Calling for Voice in Government

Woman suffrage has become a live question in Mexico. The Woman's Congress called by General Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan, the first woman's congress ever held in the republic, met recently in Merida, the capital of Yucatan. The session adopted a resolution setting forth that in view of the fact that the women of the Republic of Mexico were of equal intelligence to the men, all inhibitions upon the suffrage and the right to hold public office as applicable to women under the existing organic law should be removed.

The request was received last week by Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, for transmission to General Carranza.

Iowa Court Prophesies Full Suffrage Is Near

Both Majority and Minority Opinions in Des Moines Election Case Look Forward to Complete Equality—Judge Preston Predicts Good Results

The Iowa Supreme Court, in deciding recently that women of Des Moines had the right to vote on the proposition of a municipal court, took occasion in both majority and minority decisions to point out that complete suffrage was on the way to the women of Iowa.

Chief Justice Evans, although dissenting on the technicalities of the case, declared, "I am impressed that the majority has adopted neither a narrow nor a liberal construction of this statute, but has, with unfeigned chivalry, added something to the statute, and has triumphantly beaten the Legislature to the final goal which is assumed to be near at hand. We may safely assume that women are to be fully emancipated from political disability. That emancipation must ultimately come through legislative enactment. Such legislation when it comes ought to require no judicial construction; nor will it likely be open to any difference of opinion as to its meaning."

Justice Preston, who wrote the majority opinion, among other things said:

"We interpret the statute as it is written, yet we may well keep in view the steady progress of our State legislation for many years toward the complete emancipation

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SWEEPING VICTORY WON IN MANITOBA

(Continued from page 41.)

agriculture, who is the oldest acting member of the House, says that never before was there anything like it. For the first time in the history of the House women were invited to a place on the floor of the chamber during a regular sitting. These women so honored were members of the executive board of the Political Equality League, who were largely instrumental in the more than successful carrying out of the conditions prescribed by the Government in the way of securing signatures from the women of the Province to a petition praying for suffrage. They were: Dr. Mary Crawford, president; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Miss Frances Beynon, Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Mrs. A. W. Puttee, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Luther Holling and Mrs. James Munroe.

"The routine of the third reading was conducted with much dispatch. The waiting women were not subjected to any tedious delay by long procedure. Everything went with a snap.

"In the absence of Premier Norris, the minister of public works, Hon. T. H. Johnson, as acting premier, moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the bill. Speaker Baird promptly asked Col. Clingan, the member for Virden, to take the chair. The latter, clad in his khaki uniform, strode to the table, and in a few crisp sentences asked for the passage by committee of the few clauses of the short yet potent measure. The preamble and the title were passed, and before barely five minutes had elapsed the member for Virden presented the report to the speaker.

"'The bill is reported without amendment, Mr. Speaker. God save the King,' said Col. Clingan.

"This stage of the historic occasion was greeted with cheers on the floor of the House and in the galleries.

"On rising to move the third reading, Hon. T. H. Johnson was greeted with applause. He delivered an earnest and eloquent speech, declaring that the ordinary rule of the House to pass third readings without discussion did not seem appropriate on such a momentous occasion. He dwelt on the stupendous importance of Manitoba's action in being the first Canadian Province to enfranchise women and predicted that other Provinces would eventually follow, and that at last the principle would be recognized by federal legislation. The minister declared that Jan. 27, 1916, would remain a milestone in the life of the Province."

Mr. Johnson declared that it was perhaps the most important subject the Legislature would have to deal with in a session of important legislation.

As to the Government's part, Mr. Johnson claimed no great credit. The act was the result of the undoubted feeling of the people of the Province. The Liberal party had made a promise and had imposed certain reasonable conditions. The women had gone much farther than they had been asked to go, and had submitted a petition signed by many times the required names. The women's compliance had been prompt and the Government's response had been as prompt.

As to the right of women to sit in the House, Mr. Johnson said that the Government had taken this into consideration. The conclusion arrived at was that it would be inappropriate and unfair to withhold any portion of the privileges of an elector. If the women were allowed to vote, they should also be allowed to sit in the House if duly elected, and provision had been made for this in the bill. The bill extended to the women of the Province the inestimable rights of a British subject. He was sure this privilege would be prized and guarded by the new body of electors. He believed it would go a long way to demonstrate to the men that they had not prized their right of franchise sufficiently.

Mr. Johnson pointed out to the women that not only were they having privileges conferred on them, but also very heavy responsibilities. The men understood this none too well, and he believed the influence of women would be wholly good. His conviction and judgment were that this step would be a memorable and valuable one. He welcomed them into political affairs, feeling sure that their advent would mark the beginning of an era of advancement and progress. The minister then moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. McPherson said that for years he had been convinced that the franchise should be extended to women. Nevertheless, he felt no elation at the prospect of being opposed in his constituency by a woman. In fact, he said he hoped they would be kind enough to select another constituency for their efforts. (Laughter). He heartily congratulated the women on their new rights. He was profoundly convinced that they would use them well.

"I do not know," declared Mr. Wilton of Assiniboia, "that when the women enter the House they will show the same taste in hats as yourself, Mr. Speaker. But we can be sure that their wisdom and knowledge will be equal to the demand on them."

Taking a more serious tone, Mr. Wilton said that the enfranchisement of the women was a landmark in democracy. Magna Charta had been the foundation of democracy, but it had excluded the masses from participation in government. It was the same in effect with the settlement of 1688. It had remained for Manitoba in 1916 to complete and perfect democracy by extending to all the people the right to govern themselves. He was glad the day had arrived when his mother and his sisters and his wife would have an equal voice with himself in public affairs.

Joseph Hamelin, Conservative member for Ste. Rose, said that he had always been opposed to woman suffrage. He thought there was probably a danger. He did not question the ability of women to vote or legislate, but he thought in a campaign the men would have to stay at home and mind the children, while the women went to vote and attend meetings. He did not rise to oppose the bill, but he wished the ladies good success.

Problem Already Solved

F. J. Dixon, Center Winnipeg, a leading advocate of woman suffrage, referred to the danger spoken of by Mr. Hamelin. He said the ladies had already solved the problem. He was sure the women would add lustre to the political history of the Province. He paid a tribute to the women for their effective campaign and to the Government for its prompt action and the broad measure submitted to the House. He hoped to see mutual co-operation henceforward between men and women for the general welfare.

E. A. August (Dufferin) reminded the House of its old assertion that politics was too dirty for women to mix in. This was going to be disproved by the logic of events. At the same time, it was worth while to reflect that the men had done a little cleaning up. Henceforth they were to have the co-operation of .the women The result, Mr. August predicted, would more than equal expectations.

J. H. McConnell (Hamiota) said he had supported suffrage for 20 years. He thought it was the greatest day Manitoba had ever seen. Mr. McConnell made some humorous sallies and convulsed the House with his droll and pointed anecdotes.

J. D. Baskerville (Emerson) spoke in his characteristic breezy style in support of woman suffrage. He went away back to the Garden of Eden for parallels and kept the House and galleries in roars of laughter. He referred to the pioneer women of the plains as heroines, and said they had sacrificed greatly to develop this Province. His description of the patience and care with which a woman undertakes the job of making a refractory hen refrain from an unpopular disposition to sit on anything instead of laying good eggs was so good that the House was convulsed with laughter. Then he proceeded to say that the women would in the same way break up many an evil that was now hindering the development and happenings of the land. They would settle the liquor question for the benefit of all.

When the bill was declared to have passed all the women in the galleries and the members of the House arose and sang "O Canada." This was followed by the singing of "They Are Jolly Good Fellows," followed by three ringing cheers.

MANITOBA PRESS PROUD THAT WOMEN CAN VOTE

Tells Story of Years of Effort and Says Government That Gave Suffrage Has Secured Title to Fame

The Manitoba Free Press of Jan. 29 says editorially regarding "The Enfranchisement of Women" in Manitoba:

"Progressive Manitobans will take deep and legitimate pride in the fact that their Province is the first in Canada to enfranchise women. However, the preparations of the sister Prairie Provinces to lean closely upon Manitoba in this respect are already audible. Eastern Canada, like the Eastern States, is still black upon the suffrage map—one more proof of the greater responsiveness of young communities to democratic ideas. In the ampler, freer air of the Western prairies social veneers and outworn creeds cannot so easily take root and perpetuate themselves.

"Byron's well-known words that 'who would be free, themselves must strike the blow,' has been verified in the case of Manitoba's women. For a quarter of a century the women of this Province have been fighting for the franchise. Many of the pioneers of the movement have been spared to behold the glory of victory, while others, equally brave and equally worthy, like the late Dr. Amelia Yeomans, have been removed by the grim reaper.

"The Icelandic women of Manitoba for many years sustained the fight for woman suffrage. For them, yesterday brought not only the reward of faithful service, but the added pleasure of hearing a son of their distant homeland, now a Minister of the Crown in Manitoba, move the third reading and the passing of their charter of enfranchisement.

"In recent years the woman suffrage movement in this Province entered upon a new and final phase. There arose leaders profoundly stirred by the prejudice to the public life of Manitoba from the political impotence of their sex. They were women of intense earnestness, of high ideals and of more than ordinary intelligence and ability.

"Their devotion and their inspiration had a far-reaching influence. A provincial-wide suffrage association was formed, and support came from many existing organizations, notably, the temperance societies, the farmers' associations and the ranks of labor. So strong had the movement become by the spring of 1914 that the Manitoba Liberals, then in convention assembled, adopted woman suffrage, under conditions which the women proved easily able to fulfil, as a definite plank in their platform. The Conservative party of the Province, in the democratizing air of opposition, paid the Liberals the sincere compliment of imitation,—this after years of unresponsiveness and, indeed, open hostility.

"There will be murmurs—there have been with every extension of the franchise—that education in the use of the ballot should precede the granting of it. That is a perverted and impossible order of things. The exercise of the franchise is, after all, an important part of the political education of the voter. To ask women to be politically educated before they vote is to ask people to learn to swim before entering the water, or to ask the airman to learn his art on terra firma.

"The Norris government, in passing woman suffrage, has established at least one title to enduring fame."

The vote will develop woman. It will give her perspective. It will give her breadth. It will give her independence. It will point the way to earning her livelihood, for she will have voice in public affairs. And, contrary to the notion of the anti-suffragists, she will be a better wife.—Edith Taliaferro.

Miss Caroline Reilly, formerly the efficient and much beloved Press Chairman of the N. A. W. S. A., is taking a vacation in New Orleans.

MANITOBA WOMEN SIGN AS "VOTERS"

Premier, Mrs. McClung and Women of States Thanked by Newly Enfranchised

Immediately on the passing of the bill calling for the enfranchisement of women in Manitoba, the provincial Political Equality League sent a telegram of greetings and good wishes to Premier Norris, who was in Chicago on government business, signing it "The Women Voters of Manitoba."

Another telegram went to Mrs. Nellie McClung, carrying as its message the gratitude of the women to Mrs. McClung for the great service she had rendered the cause in Manitoba.

Frances M. Beyson, editor of the women's department of the Grain Growers' Guide, which conducted a campaign for the bill, writes the Women's Journal:

"At this time of the fruition of our hopes we are glad to acknowledge our debt to our sisters across the line whose success in bringing about this reform in several of their States has given us a great lift along the way. We hope that in turn our success will encourage those who, after their splendid fight last fall, failed to reach the goal."

COURT PREDICTS SUFFRAGE NEAR

(Concluded from page 41.)

of woman from the disabilities and discrimination formerly imposed upon her by the law, until now the constitutional restriction which denies her entire equality at the polls is practically the last surviving badge of her supposed inferiority in personal, civil and civic rights. The Legislature could not, at the time section 1131 of the code was enacted, constitutionally grant woman the right to vote for public offices, but it could allow her to vote upon such questions of public policy as might be submitted to popular referendum and thus in some measure protect her rights as a citizen and property owner. And this we think is what the statute attempts to do. That intent being apparent, the court should indulge in no refined distinctions to defeat the legislative purpose or to minimize its operation or effects. While the presence of women at the polls is an innovation which all do not view with equal equanimity or satisfaction, yet to my mind it is difficult to imagine any good reason why she who is man's equal in other rights of person and property and has no less interest than he in good government and social order, should not equally with him make her voice heard and her influence felt at the ballot box where all questions affecting the common good are put to their final test. When that time arrives, and equality in fact as well as in name is accomplished, may we not confidently expect an advanced standard of good citizenship and a more truly republican form of government?"

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

"STATE RIGHTS" IS CHILD LABOR CRY

Same Arguments Used by Congress As Against Suffrage, but Bill Will Probably Pass

Practically all of the opposition to the child labor bill, as expressed in the debate in Congress last week, was on "State rights" grounds.

"If this bill is constitutional," declared Congressman Webb of North Carolina, "then there are no State rights, and State sovereignty is gone forever." Yet, so great has become the demand for a federal child labor bill that a test vote showed 316 to 104 in favor of the bill.

The men who spoke against federal interference in child labor were men who are also known to be opposed to a federal amendment giving women a vote. Representative Adamson of Georgia, who a short time ago told a delegation of women that they had better go home and get married instead of asking him for the ballot, told Congress that "the factory communities (in Georgia) are model villages." "We teach the children in Georgia to work, because an idle brain is the devil's workshop; an idle hand the devil's instrument," he declared.

There were, according to the last census, 93,098 children between the ages of 10 and 13 in Georgia who were gainfully employed.

Mr. Harrison of Mississippi, where 83,969 children between the ages of 10 and 13 are employed, observed that "conditions in the mills and factories of the South are splendid." Mr. Harrison voted against the suffrage amendment in the last Congress.

"Mr Chairman, if this act should pass and become a law, where would we stop?" asked Mr. Nicholls of South Carolina. "Is there any reason on earth why a bill of a similar nature could not be passed, requiring that no child in any walk of life should be allowed to work until it was 16 years of age?"

When the House Committee heard testimony for and against the bill, according to the Outlook of Jan. 26, one physician came forward to declare that eleven hours work a day was not excessive for a 12-year-old girl!

Judge Uhlir of the Morals Court of Chicago in a recent plea for a chance for erring girls said: "I urge the establishment of a separate court, presided over by women, for the hearing of cases of women first offenders. Keep women out of the Morals Court. If Chicago has to be assisted by fines from women in the Morals Court, I don't want to be mixed up in it."

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THE MEETING

By a Southern Suffragist

A SLOW, well-trained voice was speaking over the telephone. "Is this Mrs. John Smith?" As the answer was in the affirmative, the voice continued: "This is Mrs. Green, the speaker appointed for suffrage work in the 9th Ward, which I believe is your ward. I heard from Mrs. Blank, who is a friend of yours, that you are interested in suffrage work. Will you let us hold a meeting in your home next week and will you call all your neighbors and friends and beg them to come? We want to explain especially to those not interested as well as those opposed to the cause—why we want the vote."

The answer she received made her reply in this manner: "Thank you for speaking so kindly—you are the first woman I have spoken to in five days who has shown so much courtesy. Now as to your fine old place being so far from really interested people—that's just what we want, and then I hear you can always get people to come to your home. You are afraid you can't have us this week? Oh, thank you so much! Oh, I hope you will be able to have us, and thank you again for your offer to help us get a place, if you find you can't have us."

Now Mrs. John Smith was in her heart a suffragist—one of the kind that, like poets, are born not made—but Mr. John Smith, while expressing the hope that women would some day get the vote, had rather strong opinions "about the publicity of the thing," so she did quite a bit of thinking.

She wanted to help the cause. She was devoted to her husband. She had always done her utmost to help him in his business and political life, and his success in both lines was a positive joy. They were such comrades she decided to put the question to him and ask if the "votes for women" meeting could be held in their home. She had entertained his friends at political dinners, lawn fetes, and she had hidden the prejudice she had always felt for secret societies and lodges that kept good men from their homes so many times. She had gone with him to balls where monkey caps and red neckties were worn with full dress suits, where waving plumes and clanking sabres changed peaceful plumbers, kindly butchers, benevolent merchants, and sauve lawyers into fierce looking pleasure-seekers. Why couldn't she now entertain these earnest women whose aim was purely unselfish?

This is what John said: "Now, see here, Mary, you don't want to get mixed up with that bunch."

"Why, John, I thought I heard you say you believed woman suffrage was all right."

"Of course, it's all right, but——"

When John had gone to his office Mary went to the telephone and called up a bachelor-girl friend whose broad culture had given her sympathy with all lines of development, but who in her busy life of art and travel had somehow ignored the suffrage question.

"Grace, is that you? I want you to help me out. No, I won't take 'if I can' for an answer. You can and you must. It is this; the suffrage speaker appointed for our ward wants to hold a meeting. I find that it will be impossible to have them myself, but I will come and help you at your home. No, I never attended a suffrage meeting in my life. Yes, we can both learn a lot. Have it the same afternoon the Woman's Guild meets with you, and while they are drinking tea the speaker can make her talk."

The day came around; a very conservative lot of women met and discussed the rector's Christmas present, the advisability of firing the janitor; they decided that the Belgian children needed food more than their own needed the annual Christmas tree in the church; they felt a glow of benevolence after this decision. Just before tea was served, Grace arose and asked the ladies to stay a while after tea and listen to an address on suffrage.

A look of consternation passed from one face to another. It happened that only three of the ten or more women who had been invited to come besides the Guild came, and one of these was Mary Smith, whose views on suffrage were unknown to these good ladies. They had always thought of her as a devoted wife and mother. "Surely having seven children was enough to occupy any woman's whole thought and time."

The speaker came and was introduced. She was a rather plump woman, with a faraway expression; like Mrs. Jellyby, she seemed unable to take in things close by. She began in that plaintive tone that somehow recalls the early martyrs to tell of work to be done to secure votes. "You must procure a stamp with 'votes for women' on it and stamp every letter you write, every paper you sign. Invade offices, distribute suffrage literature until men have to wade knee-deep in 'vote for women circulars.'" She kept on in this strain, and wound up by asking for each woman present to come forward and join her party and to please contribute money if they could, as funds were needed for printing, as well as campaign expenses. She was accompanied by a young up-to-date girl, whom she now asked to read Judge Lindsey's splendid speech on suffrage, but the girl had not prepared it well, so the good jurist's noble points somehow hung fire when she lost her place. The erstwhile benevolence of the women's faces gave place to cold disapproval. Mary Smith looked on aghast. What a totally different ending than what she had expected of this meeting which she had urged—all because the cause had been so unwisely presented! Somehow she just couldn't help it. She felt that she must speak.

She was on her feet before she knew it. "May I ask if you will permit discussion of the question? This is the first suffrage meeting I ever attended, but I have been for suffrage all my life. Some of the reasons why I would like to give, because many of my friends may not understand why. My mother was left a widow with minor children and a great estate. She had been sheltered always in the old Southern way, and her dependence now was tragic, for she had never been trained for business. How much she was harassed in her dealings, how unjustly she was often treated in her unequal struggle no one knows so well as I, but that is all in the past; it is the future that concerns us all, especially those who have children, and surely no one should have a better right to vote to protect and care for them than the mother who gives so lovingly the best of her life. I have four sons who will become men. I want them to be pure. I have three daughters. I want them to be brave. If resolute mothers have the vote, will we have bar-rooms and brothels? Will we sit idly by while our State is the most illiterate of all and where little girls of 12 years can consent to their own ruin? If that is too far off from our circle, take something near home—the street that runs right by this house. We have had typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever epidemics. Why? The doctors have told us the sewers are choked up; and in cleaning them out the careless men leave the mass of filthy dirt until the wagons come for it—sometimes all day and night—and our children are infected with deadly germs. Surely we who are housekeepers know best the necessity of cleaning up—men do not. Remember how unreasonably they sometimes regard our house-cleaning days.

"Another thing. Remember in our city every year nearly three times as many girls are graduated from our high schools as boys. A large number of these girls become teachers, clerks, and stenographers. Are they as well paid as men for the same services? Is it right to have this remain so when we can help them? Oh, I feel so deeply how wrong it is to continue ignorant in knowing—to remain inert—but," she turned to Mrs. Green, "I think it is certainly the time here to be 'wise as serpents,' but also as 'gentle as doves.'

"I feel—I *know* untold harm is being done by unwise methods, and we must try not to laugh too much at the men's absurd idea that we want to rule the land, and that giving justice to their sisters and wives and sweethearts can possibly destroy the gallant manners of any gentleman."

Mrs. Smith continued, filled with a fervor she never before experienced and forgetting all the timidity and self-consciousness that had before filled her with panic at even the thought of speaking out in public.

Through her must have flowed the inspiration which is born of a great cause. One by one the ladies leaned forward in their seats, and a great burst of handclaps greeted her when she finally sat down. The hostess was the first to speak.

"I am ashamed not to have known more about it before, but from now on I promise to make up for lost time and do all I can to help suffrage."

Every woman there professed a conversion to the new doctrine, and to make a long story short, the next meeting was held at Mrs. Smith's home, because John himself felt a little ashamed on thinking it all over, and made beautiful amends to his wife by making a fine little suffrage speech in the middle of his address at a political banquet at which he presided, and publicly announced his belief that women—who are the mothers of the children—should have a voice in the government under which the children have to live.

NATIONAL LIBRARY GETS COLLECTION

Mrs. I. H. Harper Presents Handsome Set of Twelve Well-Indexed Volumes to Congress

A notable addition has just been made to the Library of Congress in the presentation by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of her magazine and newspaper articles on woman suffrage and the various phases of the movement during the past twenty years. These are preserved in twelve large, handsomely bound scrapbooks, the contents of each indicated by gold lettering on red backs. Each volume contains a complete index, and together they offer a fund of suffage information.

The books picture step by step the march of woman suffrage, as week by week and year by year they take up the points of special prominence at that moment. There are volumes containing the accounts of the great international congresses of women held in Europe, beginning with the International Council of Women in London in 1899.

An interesting feature is the number of autograph letters from people of prominence in the United States and Europe, some of them possessing a value even beyond their signatures.

LIVE PIG HEADS NATIONAL GIFTS

Other Contributions for Suffrage Association Include Cotton, Pickles, Corn and Apples

A live pig from Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Nebraska; five cases of pickles from Mrs. E. G. Kidd of Richmond, Va.; twenty boxes of oranges from Dr. Mary Sanford of Orlando, Fla.; fifty boxes of oranges from Dr. Mary Jewett of Florida; one barrel of apples from Mrs. Orton Clark of Michigan; ten bushels of corn from the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, and 100 pounds of cotton from E. Ramsey of South Carolina, are some of the contributions promised at the national convention that are expected to be features of the house-warming in the new headquarters of the National Association.

No woman should be allowed to get married who is unable to support a husband, Governor Woodbridge Ferris of Michigan told the Women's League at the University of Michigan a few days ago.

The Kansas Council of Women, representing the officers of 20 State-wide women's organizations and the deans of women in several of the State schools, decided at its meeting Jan. 28 to conduct a campaign before the next Legislature to secure a reformatory for women and halls of residence for the girls at the State schools.

Miss Jane Addams planned to go to San Diego this week for a two months' rest.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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OUR NEW STAR

Full suffrage for women in Manitoba is now an accomplished fact. The vote for it in the Legislature was unanimous, not only on its second reading, as recorded in our columns last week, but also on its final passage. The result was received with much enthusiasm, both on the floor of the House and in the galleries, which were crowded with women.

The good news will bring joy to the hearts of women and of justice-loving men all over the United States, from Maine to Louisiana. It will give a fresh impetus to the equal suffrage movement in the other Canadian provinces, several of which are reported to be on the eve of taking like action, and it will carry a ray of joy even to the women of the countries now at war.

The passage of the bill in Manitoba was expected, but the unanimous vote for it will come as a surprise to many. As in the Legislature of Alaska three years ago, woman suffrage went through without a single dissenting vote. In the great Northwest, the sentiment for equal rights has been advancing with giant strides.

Manitoba is a great grain-growing province, and if any women in the world deserve a vote, it is the hard-working farmers' wives. A. S. B.

A NEW MAP

With full suffrage for women prevailing throughout the 251,832 square miles of Manitoba, and municipal suffrage for women in nine provinces of Canada, a new suffrage map ought now to be prepared—a suffrage map of North America. The only black spots upon it would be Mexico, a small minority of Canada, and a few States of the Union, which have not yet given women even the school vote. The large expanse of white and light gray territory would be an object lesson to members of Congress and others who may be hesitating how to vote."

A. S. B.

A POINT FOR REPUBLICANS

Men and women all over the country are writing to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to vote for the submission of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment.

Members of Congress from the States where equal suffrage amendments have lately been defeated are saying that they feel they ought not to vote for it when their constituents have just declared against it. In the case of Republican members, they can be reminded that there is conspicuous Republican precedent for such action on their part.

After the Civil War, a number of the Northern States submitted amendments to their State constitutions to strike out the word "white" from the clause relating to the qualifications of voters. The proposal was defeated in every State where it was submitted to popular vote—even in radical Kansas. Yet Republican members of Congress from those very States voted for the submission of a nation-wide amendment forbidding disfranchisement on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude"; and the Legislatures of those same States joined in ratifying the nation-wide amendment.

The Republicans (and many Northern Democrats) look upon this as a great act of justice; and they maintain that the legislators had a right to do justice, even though their constituents had refused to do it.

With Southern Democrats, of course, this argument would have no weight. They believe that the Fifteenth Amendment was an iniquity in principle, and that it has been a failure in practice. To this the answer on the part of the Republicans would be that the Fifteenth Amendment in itself was all right; that it merely forbade any State to make a general rule that no colored man should vote, but left every State free to set up qualifications of education, property or character, provided these were applied impartially to black men and white; and that the South's troubles with the franchise have arisen from the unwillingness to overcome the practical inconveniences of a large illiterate vote by such impartial tests, and the substitution of devices aiming to let in all white men while keeping out as many black men as possible.

To the Democrat who objects that the Fifteenth Amendment is a bad precedent for a suffragist to quote, the answer may be made (1) that most American women today are incomparably better fitted for suffrage than most of the ex-slaves were at the time of their emancipation; and (2) that no practical troubles such as followed the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in the South have followed the adoption of women suffrage in any of the Western States.

But the Republican who asserts in good faith that it is his duty to follow his constituents may well be asked why it was noble for legislators in his grandfather's time to take a step in advance of their constituents, if it is wrong for them to do so today. As a member of Congress, it is his duty to legislate for the whole country, not for his own State alone. In voting for the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, he is not voting for nation-wide suffrage for women; he is only expressing his consent that they shall have it when the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States are found to approve.

And by the time that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States take that ground, everybody will recognize the folly of further resistance to the inevitable.

A. S. B.

THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER

Press comments upon the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, in enumerating the forces that favor his confirmation, mention "the great organizations of women." Mr. Brandeis drew up the remarkable brief upon which the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of limiting women's hours of labor. He drew up the brief in behalf of the constitutionality of a minimum wage for women—a question that is still pending before the highest court. His important services to the general public are too well known to need mention here. And Mr. Brandeis always has a good word to say in behalf of votes for women. The difficult problems of our time, he says, must be solved by the many, not the few; and women, being different from men, bring a different and a valuable contribution toward their solution.

"Whether the majority of women want to vote or not," says Mr. Brandeis, "we cannot afford to exempt them from the duty of voting." A. S. B.

THE TRADE UNION WOMAN

A remarkable book* has just appeared, dealing with the history and philosophy of the women's trade union movement in America. It is a pioneer work, the fruit of much painstaking research. It presents for the first time, in readily accessible form, a great amount of information upon a subject of live public interest, which is bound to command more and more attention from both women and men.

"The Trade Union Woman" is the comprehensive title given by Miss Alice Henry to this volume, which she has been four years in preparing. The subjects of the chapters will give some idea of its scope: Early Trade Unions Among Women; Women in the Knights of Labor; the Beginnings of Modern Organization; the Women's Trade Union League; the Huge Strikes; the Immigrant Woman and Organization; the Woman Organizer; the Trade Union in Other Fields; Women and the Vocations; Woman and Vocational Training; the Working Woman and Marriage; the Working Woman and the Vote; Trade Union Ideals and Policies. Miss Henry says:

"Speaking broadly, the points upon which the trade union movement concentrates are the raising of wages, the shortening of hours, the diminution of seasonal work, the abolition or regulation of piece-work, with its resultant speeding up, the maintaining of sanitary conditions, the guarding of unsafe machinery, the enforcement of laws against child labor, the abolition of taxes for power and working materials such as thread and needles, and of unfair fines for petty or unproved offenses—and with these, the recognition of the union to insure the obtaining and the keeping of all the rest.

"A single case taken from a non-union trade must serve to suggest the reasons that make organization a necessity. Twenty-one years ago, in the bag and hemp factories of St Louis, girl experts turned out 460 yards of material in a twelve-hour day. Four years ago a girl could not hold her job under 1000 yards in a ten-hour day. The fastest possible worker can turn out only 1200 yards, and the price has dropped to 15 cents per hundred yards. The old rate of 24 cents per bolt used to net $1.80 to a very quick worker. The new rate to one equally competent is but $1.50. Workers have to fill a shuttle every minute and a half or two minutes. This necessitates the strain of constant vigilance, as the breaking of the thread causes unevenness, and for this operators are laid off for two or three days. The operators are at such a tension that they not only stand all day, but may not even bend their knees. The air is thick with lint, which the workers inhale. The throat and eyes are terribly affected, and it is necessary to work with the head bound up, and to comb the lint from the eyebrows. The proprietors have to retain a physician to attend the workers every morning, and medicine is supplied free, as an accepted need for everyone so engaged. One year is spent in learning the trade, and the girls last at it only from three to four years afterwards."

Even a few years of such work will break down a girl's health and unfit her to be the mother of strong children. Not only for the sake of women, but for the sake of the whole race, such wastage of human life needs to be prevented, as the author forcibly points out.

Most readers of this book will be surprised to learn that the trade union movement among women in America is not new, but dates back to 1825, and that so early as 1831 Mrs. Lavinia Waight, secretary of the tailoresses' organization in New York City, wanted the ballot for herself and her sisters. This was five years before Abraham Lincoln came out for woman suffrage and seventeen years before the earliest woman's rights convention was held. In 1831, also, sixteen hundred tailoresses in New York struck against starvation wages, and stayed out for several weeks.

In reading of the small beginnings of the movement for organization among working women, the many little clubs and the short-lived efforts, ever renewed, to improve intolerable conditions—the long, slow, toilsome progress toward better things—many women will realize for the first time what an uphill road it has been, and at what a price every gain has been achieved. A new conscience is awakening in regard to these matters.

"But there is a mightier force at work, a force more significant and more characteristic of our age than even the awakened civic conscience, showing itself in just and humane legislation. That is the spirit of independence expressed in many different forms, markedly in the new desire and therefore in the new capacity for collective action which women are discovering in themselves to a degree never known before.

"As regards wage-earning working women, the two main channels through which this new spirit is manifesting itself are, first, their increasing effort after industrial organization, and next, in the need of the vote as a means of self-expression, whether individual or collective.

"Thus the trade union on the one hand, offering to the working woman protection in the earning of her living, links up her interests with those of her working brother; while on the other hand, in the demand for the vote women of all classes are recognizing common disabilities, a common sisterhood and a common hope."

The book is written with much intelligence and breadth of view, and the complicated problems of the working woman are discussed not bitterly, but in a spirit of understanding and charity. The author is well equipped for her task, having been for five years editor of "Life and Labor," the organ of the National Women's Trade Union League, and having studied the question in Australia and England, as well as in the United States. The book is illustrated with a number of graphic pictures and has a valuable bibliography and index. It is more interesting than a novel; and it should prove, indirectly, a powerful argument for equal suffrage. A. S. B.

*The Trade Union Woman, by Alice Henry. D. Appleton Co., New York. $1.50.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS YOUNG

The Boston Congregationalist, said to be the oldest religious paper in the country, has just celebrated its one hundredth birthday. The Woman's Journal, the oldest woman suffrage paper in the world (now in its 47th year), congratulates the Congregationalist upon its having attained the century mark, and especially upon its having seen new light upon the question of equal suffrage. It was opposed for many years, but has become a convert, owing to the good reports it has had of the results of women's ballot from its subscribers in the suffrage States.

Suffrage Work in the States

NEW YORK

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, has just concluded a suffrage recruiting expedition that took her to the northern limits of the State. The itinerary included Troy, where Miss Evanetta Hare entertained the visitors; Schenectady, where Mrs. Alfred Kinney was hostess; Amsterdam, Mrs. James Kline acting as hostess; Utica, Watertown, Malone and Ogdensburg. At Utica the chairman of the 12th Campaign District, Miss Lucille Watson, entertained Mrs. Whitehouse, and at Watertown Miss Jeannette Todd Moffett was hostess.

Mrs. Frank Shuler, the new field secretary of the Party, was one of the group making this trip, the first of a series of such tours to be made by Mrs. Whitehouse for the purpose of extending the organization. "Every place I visited," Mrs. Whitehouse reported to headquarters, "seemed ready to become an enthusiastic recruiting station for suffrage. Conscription we find wholly unnecessary. The setback in November has only made the women more determined on final victory. Organization work is intensifying and spreading everywhere."

On the evening of Jan. 27 suffragists prominent in the new campaign were guests of Governor and Mrs. Whitman at the reception at the Capitol. Among local New Yorkers who attended were Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller.

Nothing indicates how dead-in-earnest women are over suffrage work so much as their willingness to go to school and learn every phase of U. S. History and all the best methods of working for their cause. The Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has planned—in addition to its traveling libraries—an elaborate correspondence school for the benefit of all women who live out of the large civic centres. Headquarters for this school are permanently maintained at 303 Fifth avenue.

A definite Training School with regular sessions will be carried on at the same headquarters through the latter half of February and the month of March. The Training School classes will be under such authoritative leaders as Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, who will conduct classes in public speaking; Mrs. Jessica Cosgrave of the Finch School, who will lead the study of economics; Miss Louise Grant, Mr. Arthur McMahon, Mrs. Urquhart Lee, who are among the instructors on suffrage history, civil government, parliamentary law and allied branches of study. Noted speakers will give talks on special topics during the six weeks of this course.

The Publicity Section headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at 663 Fifth avenue not only serves tea every afternoon at 4 o'clock, but also has speeches by prominent suffragists on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4.

MICHIGAN

Just now all plans are being centered on the observance of Susan B. Anthony Day throughout the State, and speakers are being secured and meetings arranged for this event.

A well-organized campaign of publicity is also being undertaken, which proposes to have the press work carried out on a definite organized basis in every county.

An effort will be made to get material into every paper in the State.

Mrs. O. H. Clark, State president, is in constant demand for suffrage addresses before women's clubs and various organizations.

CONNECTICUT

An active two-weeks' campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the C. W. S. A. with Miss Helen Todd as the principal speaker. Miss Todd began her tour last Monday and is to be in the State for two weeks. During this time she is speaking every day, including Sunday, and many days she speaks twice, once in the afternoon and again at an evening meeting. The towns in which she speaks include Simsbury, Meriden, Bridgeport, Ellington, Branford, Guilford, Derby, New Haven, Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford, Greenwich, Brooklyn, Woodstock, Moosup, Willimantic, Pomfret, Danielson and Putnam. In most of these places the local equal franchise league is taking charge of the meetings, and the president presides. Judging by the effect produced by the meetings already held, the result of the campaign will be a great quickening of suffrage activity in these parts of Connecticut.

INDIANA

Dr. Amelia R. Keller has appointed the following committee to have charge of the Congressional work in Indiana, to be known as the congressional committee: Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, of Anderson, chairman; Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Edna Kerr Bucklin, of Brazil.

The new officers of the Evansville league recently elected are: president, Mrs. William S. Ehrich; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. F. Erlbacher, Mrs. H. F. McCool; secretary, Mrs. Edward J. Fehn; treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Doerr; county chairman, Miss Rose Heilman. The secretary writes, "You can expect splendid things of our league this year, for we have most competent leaders."

NORTH CAROLINA

Under the leadership of Mrs. E. J. Parrish, the Durham Equal Suffrage League Jan. 21 filled the Academy of Music with one of the most representative audiences ever assembled in that city. Judge Walter Clark, Chief Justice of North Carolina, was the speaker. As a result of his plea, Mrs. Parrish reports a number of influential recruits to the equal suffrage ranks. The speaker was introduced by Mr. James H. Southgate.

VIRGINIA

Virginia is in the midst of a legislative campaign. The suffrage amentment was introduced into the House for the third time on Jan. 20. The change in sentiment since it was last introduced, two years ago, is very noticeable. For two successive Legislatures only thirteen votes were obtainable in the House and none in the Senate. This year the bill goes in with the approval of both party leaders, and with seven patrons in the House and two in the Senate. The labor associations in the State are in favor. The patrons in the House are: R. O. Norris, Jr., of Lancaster County; John M. Steck, of Frederick; D. H. Pitts, of Albermarle; Franklin Williams, of Fairfax; Norvell L. Henly, of James City; J. S. Musgrave, of Southampton; and M. K. Lowry, of Stafford. Those in the Senate are: E. Lee Trinkle, of Wythville; and W. S. Corbitt, of Portsmouth.

Virginia suffragists hit, not long ago, upon a new way of advertising the cause. A "movie man" came to town and announced that he would take pictures of two of the principal streets at a certain time. When that time came, owing to the enterprise of Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, the most conspicuous thing on the street was an automobile full of suffragists, almost concealed behind huge suffrage banners. Wherever the "movie man" went, they were there also. He entered into the spirit of the game, and stopped his automobile to get a good picture of them. A business arrangement was afterwards made with him whereby he agreed to flash on the screen, just before the suffragists' picture appears, a hundred word article about the progress of suffrage in Virginia. As this is part of a big "Seeing America" film, which will go all over the country, it forms a pretty good advertisement.

Suffrage leagues of Virginia, especially those of Hampton and Newport News, are supporting the minimum wage and age of consent bills now being considered by the Legislature. They also wrote to all the National Congressmen in behalf of the national child labor bill.

From a hydroplane Frederic H. Morgan, son of Mrs. Faith Morgan of Hampton, Va., threw down suffrage literature on Old Point Comfort one day last week.

FLORIDA

Miss Mary Safford, of Orlando, president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, addressed the members of the Florida Equal Franchise League at a special meeting held Jan. 24, to consider the question of affiliating with the State association.

Mrs. E. M. Sanderson presented a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for changing the name from the Florida Equal Franchise League to Jacksonville Equal Franchise League, this amendment to be acted upon at the next regular meeting of the league.

The league was to be represented by its president and two delegates at the annual meeting of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association which convened in Orlando Feb. 3.

MISSOURI

"Men who would deny women the right of ballot, retain in their hearts the oriental viewpoint that women were created only for man's comfort," said Witter Bynner, poet and writer, in a recent address before Kansas City suffragists at the Hotel Muehlebach.

"We men are not malicious in our arrogance in denying women the ballot. We are just comic. I believe in suffrage because I believe in life everlasting. The advance of justice is religion; granting the ballot to women is the most forward step in religion that could be taken. We are all members of one body. Man, denying woman justice, denies himself justice."

GEORGIA

A large suffrage rally was held at the Piedmont Hotel on Jan. 28, in the interest of the suffrage petition which the women of Atlanta are circulating. Speeches were made stressing the value to municipal affairs to be found in the women's vote, the needs of municipal improvements and kindred subjects.

At a recent meeting of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, held at headquarters by the president, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, the following committees and their chairmen were appointed:

Legislative, Mrs. Frank Fleming, Augusta; organization, Miss Aurelia Roach; press, Miss Margaret Nutting to succeed Mrs. J. J. Goddrum, resigned; ways and means, Mrs. B. M. Blount; literature, suffrage souvenirs, etc., Mrs. Frank Fitten; membership and enrollment, Mrs. C. C. Harrell, Macon; printing, Mrs. Cordis Wing; church extension, Mrs. Charles Woolfolk, Columbus; testimonials and indorsements, Miss Mildred Cunningham, Savannah; committee to secure subscriptions for Woman's Journal, Mrs. Hamilton Block. The work of the Woman's Journal was commended and indorsed, and it was decided that an effort would be made to appoint an agent in every county in Georgia, these agents to report to Mrs. Hamilton Block, State agent, in order that the number of subscriptions might be known, and to prevent work being done in territory already covered.

The Equal Suffrage Party resigned its membership in the Southern States Conference, having decided to concentrate its efforts on the work of its own organization and on that of the national organization whenever the aid of individual States was needed.

The Fulton and de Kalb Counties Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party recently held an election of officers, and for the first time in the history of a Georgia woman's organization the election was held in regular political form. The ballots were printed, the polls arranged according to exact election regulations and the election officers were appointed in correct form. The officers elected were:

Miss Eleanore Raoul, chairman; Mrs. F. V. L. Smith, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Hugh Lokey, second vice-chairman; Mrs. W. L. Reilly, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Hinman, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Goodrum, auditor; Mrs. Moreland Speer, organizer; and Miss Eleanore Tucker, press agent.

This organization is a branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, and numbers more than a thousand members. At the close of the balloting a regular quarterly meeting was held, at which annual reports were given and the work of the branch outlined. It was decided that a paid organizer and worker was needed in the State, and pledges were made of yearly cash contributions to be used as a fund for this purpose.

ALABAMA

The 4th annual convention of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Gadsden, Feb. 9, 10 and 11. In issuing the call, the State Association declares its purpose of summoning "the delegates of all its member associations to meet together for inspiration and for council. Our task will be to formulate judgment on those great issues of the day which dearly concern women; to choose the leaders who, during the coming year, are to guide the fortunes of our cause in this State; and, finally, to consider how we may on the one hand work for the enfranchisement of the women of our own State, and, on the other, press for Federal action in behalf of the women of the nation at large.

"Let us, in convention assembled, kindle with the thought that, as we consider methods for the political enfranchisement of our sex, our wider purpose is to free women and to enable woman's conception of life in all its aspects to find expression. Then woman's horror of war and of all needless misery, woman's indignation at the exploitation of her sister woman, woman's care for and wise stress upon the needs of the child will become operative. Let us set a fresh seal upon the great new loyalty of woman to woman; let our response be felt in the deep tide of fellowship and understanding between all women which today is rising round the world."

The call is signed by Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Bossie O'Brien Hundley, Ellalee Chapman Humes, Marie Hale Losey, Amelia Worthington, Mary Winslow Partridge, Myra B. Koenig.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado is expected to be one of the principal speakers. The preparation of the program is in the hands of Miss Annie Joe Coates. The sessions will be held in the Public Library, and the local association will be assisted in entertaining by the Woman's Civic League.

The convention will be, above all, a working convention. Practical methods will be discussed and local problems aired. Now that the legislative campaign is over, for three years at least, Alabama suffragists feel that the time has come for a period of steady, quiet organization work.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The first of the proposed ward clubs of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League was organized Jan. 27 by Mrs. Wade Verdier, 24 Chalmers street, Ward 3. There was a large number of women present and it was decided to hold meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month. It is the plan of the local league to have similar clubs organize in every ward in the city.

ILLINOIS

Beginning Feb. 1, four civic lectures will be given at the house of Mrs. Joseph F. Bowen, 1430 Astor street, Chicago, free to members of the suffrage association, but with an admission fee of one dollar to guests. W. L. Jacobs explained "The City Budget" at the first lecture. On Feb. 3 William Hale will speak on "Civil Service"; on Feb. 15, Alderman Buck, "The Mayor and the Council"; on Feb. 29, Miss Vittum, "Aldermanic Conditions."

OHIO

The great event of last week was the annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland. Cleveland is organized by wards and precincts, and these organizations have held their meetings and elected their delegates to the annual meeting. The keynote of the entire day was organization.

The Party maintains headquarters with an Executive Secretary and stenographer. It has one canvasser who goes into new fields, but most of the wards have their ward leaders, precinct captains, street and block helpers, and some of the precincts have had every house visited. The standing committees are constantly at work and a regular system for getting funds is established and followed. It is a most effective organization.

At noon a luncheon was given at Hotel Hollenden. Mr. Louis Post, Assistant Commissioner of Labor at Washington, was the speaker. Mrs. Chas. S. Brooks, who has been chairman of the party two years, refused to serve longer, as she wished to do special organization in certain wards in the city. Mrs. Roger G. Perkins was chosen in her place. Mrs. Perkins has been a member of the governing board of the Party and chairman of the State literature committee.

In the afternoon the proceedings of the national convention were reported. Mrs. Miller of Pittsburgh told how Allegheny county carried.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association uses its Executive Committee meetings for propaganda and organization purposes. The January meeting was held at Dayton. The 3rd Congressional District organization had a luncheon, followed by an afternoon conference, at which Congressional work was discussed. So much interest was manifested that adjournment was had only in time to prepare for the dinner given by the Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association. This was well attended; short speeches were made by all members of the State Executive Committee, the main speech being made by Miss Lutie Stearns, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Dayton has 900 enrolled members, and is organized by wards and precincts. Many of the townships are also organized. Mrs. O. F. Davisson, member of the National Council for Ohio, is president of Montgomery County.

Miss Anna B. Johnson, late president of the Ohio Federation of Woman's Clubs, has been invited to address the Brotherhood of the Episcopal Church. This is the first time a woman has ever been invited to speak before this body.

New organizations among young people have been perfected at Hiram, Elyria, Delaware and Ada.

Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, a life member of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, died Jan. 23 at her home in Xenia. Mrs. Monroe worked for suffrage in Ohio when workers were few and encouragement lacking, and she lived to see the State full of suffrage sentiment and enfranchisement near at hand.

TENNESSEE

The nurserymen of Tennesse in convention at Nashville Jan. 26 unanimously adopted a resolution avoring suffrage for women of the State. The resolution was presented by Mrs. D. Terry Kimbrough of Nashville.

Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville has been chosen chairman of the 1916 May-day celebration, and plans are already in progress for the most elaborate suffrage pageant ever held in Nashville.

The ward luncheons given by the suffragists of Chattanooga have offered opportunity to advertise various products of the merchants and manufacturers of the city and State. The supplies have been furnished to the ladies without cost; each article used has been advertised at the luncheons, and in addition to winning friends for the products, the dealers have also been won, in many instances, to the cause of suffrage.

The executive board of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated, met Jan 26 at the Hotel Hermitage in Nashville. Mrs. Ben Childers of Pulaski was elected auditor to fill a vacancy. The election of a vice-president for East Tennessee, another place to be filled, will take place at a later date.

The association went on record as favoring the movement for a constitutional convention: "We believe the constitution of Tennessee must be revised in order to secure the progress and welfare of its citizens, to obliterate the shadow of illiteracy, to obtain sufficient protection for its children and to conserve the best interests of its governmental system," declared the resolution.

The Somerville Equal Suffrage League of Fayette County and the Business Women's Suffrage Club of Chattanooga, which organized last December with over 200 members, have announced their affiliation with the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. J. M. McCormack is president.

The first of the series of monthly suffrage meetings arranged by Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, was held in the loggia of the Hotel Hermitage, Jan. 26, and was marked by unusual enthusiasm.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association at its recent convention voted to endorse the policy of the National Association as regards Federal work and to cooperate only with it. Miss Frances W. Baker was elected a member of the National executive council.

MINNESOTA

Suffrage workers held a conference in Albert Lea Jan. 27-28. Thursday evening, Jan. 27, a mass meeting was held, over which J. F. D. Meighen presided. The speakers were: Senator J. W. Andres of Mantato, who was introduced by Senator C. L. Swenson; Mrs. C. P. Noyes of St. Paul, and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State president. The conference opened on Friday morning with an address of welcome, delivered by Mrs. Clyde Hayden, leader of the Sixth District Association. Reports of district leaders were given as follows: Fifth, Mrs. J. H. Frazier, Austin; sixth, Mrs. Clyde Hayden, Albert Lea; seventh, Mrs. S. J. Johnson, Blue Earth; eighth, Mrs. G. H. Trafton, Mankato; ninth, Mrs. F. A. Day, Fairmont; tenth, Mrs. H. J. Leigh, Lakefield; Hennepin county, Mrs. D. S. Simpson; Ransey county, Mrs. A. M. Burt.

PENNSYLVANIA

At the annual meeting of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia at the Ritz-Carlton Jan. 27, A. J. McKelway of the national child labor committee asked for help in securing the franchise for the men and women who reside in the District of Columbia.

"I wish that the suffragists would concentrate their fire on the District of Columbia," said Mr. McKelway according to the North American. "We in Washington are not permitted to say who shall be on our board of education, who shall direct our district or how money shall be spent there. If you can persuade Congress to enfranchise both men and women in the District of Columbia, we would be very grateful."

The need of an organization based on political methods, with district suffrage leaders to confer with political party leaders, was urged by Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York.

Pledges and contributions amounting to $1,362 were raised at the meeting. The society earned $11,738 and spent $10,799 during the campaign last year.

Directors elected were Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, Miss Florence L. Sanville, of the Consumers' League; Mrs. Edward C. McCollin, Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads, Albert E. Turner, J. Levering Jones and Miss Frances Sullivan. Mrs. Wilfred Lewis presided.

The first convention of the Lackawanna County Woman Suffrage Party, postponed because of Mrs. Maxwell Chapman's illness, will be held Feb. 19, in the board of trade auditorium, Scranton.

County officers will be elected, and a new constitution will be submitted for adoption.

Enthusaism marked the convention in Wilkes-Barre Jan. 22 of the Luzerne County Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. J. D. Davenport, who so successfully led the suffragists last year, was re-elected chairman.

In the afternoon Miss Mary Trescott, an attorney, spoke on "Legal Roads to Franchise." Mrs. Maxwell Chapman and Mrs. E. A. Cruttenden, of the Lackawanna County Suffrage Party, also spoke. Other reports were read by Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. C. M. Hachita, Miss Olive Van Horn, Mrs. John Bridgeman, Mrs. E. G. Kemmerer and Mrs. H. W. Phillips.

Officers were elected at the recent Union County convention of the Woman Suffrage Party as follows: County chairman, Miss Dorothy Walls, Lewisburg, Pa.; vice chairmen, Mrs. George W. Ocker, Lewisburg, Pa., and Mrs. C. L. Blind, New Columbia, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Gundy, Lewisburg; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Lewisburg.

TEXAS

The Fort Worth Equal Suffrage Club, at its recent meeting, made plans for a whirlwind campaign this year. The following officers were retained from last year: Mrs. Stanley Boykin, president; Mrs. Mary L. Wright, first vice-president; Mrs. E J. Hosey, second vice-president; Mrs. E. C. Garrett, recording secretary; Mrs. J. J. Jarvis, treasurer; and Mrs W. J. Bisco, corresponding secretary.

Many interesting speeches and papers were given, and the subjects of organization, meetings, programs, advertising and finance were discussed. Mrs. Rene E. H. Stevens spoke on the Woman's Journal.

BAY STATE STARTS JOINT CAMPAIGN ON CONGRESS

The campaign for the nation-wide suffrage amendment was launched by the Joint Congressional Committee of five Massachusetts State Suffrage Associations at a meeting held Jan. 31 at the Massachusetts headquarters. A Central Committee was formed to project the plans for a campaign conference to be held in Boston Feb. 25 and 26, at which the new president of the N. A. W. S. A., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is to be present.

A Central Committee on Arrangments was appointed as follows: Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball; Political Equality Union, Mrs. Susan Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. Helen Parker; the College Equal Suffrage League, Miss Lillian Landie; Equal Franchise Committee, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Langdon Frothingham; Men's Organized Equal Suffrage Voters, Judd Dewey.

The two most important steps that were taken at this meeting were that plans should be made for a meeting at Tremont Temple in honor of Mrs. Catt and that speakers should be sent throughout the State to explain the Susan B. Anthony amendment and the work which the National Congressional Committee will do for that amendment.

The opening meeting of the campaign was held at the Hotel Lenox on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and the Hon. Roger Sherman Hoar as the speakers. Any league or suffrage organization desiring speakers on Congressional work may telephone to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will be at headquarters between 10 and 12 daily to answer questions and give further information.

Chairman Minton of the Boston Electric Commission addressed the Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature last week in favor of a bill to prohibit anyone from wearing badges bearing the names of candidates or distributing circulars around election booths. This would probably keep suffrage workers away from the booths.

A reception and luncheon was given at the Hotel Kimball Jan. 31 by the Springfield Equal Suffrage League in honor of its new president, Mrs. L. L. Daggett. Following the reception at 12.30 o'clock, luncheon was served in the ballroom of the hotel. This luncheon is the first of a series to be held during the winter and spring. The speaker at the luncheon was John A. Scheuerle, secretary of the Hampden county improvement league. His subject was "An ideal for New England."

NO CASE AGAINST WOMEN'S READING

Librarian Says More Women Than Men Read Good Books for Entertainment

Frederick Paulding, the former actor, recently told the Jersey City Woman's Club that women are responsible for the low standard of modern literature. "It is not the men who are at fault," said Mr. Paulding, "because they do not read the literary trash that is sold for light reading."

When the librarian of the Hoboken Free Public Library, Mr. Thomas F. Hatfield, was confronted with this statement, however, he punctured another superstition. Mr. Hatfield said from his own experience:

"Men who come here to the library for books to read simply for entertainment are just as frivolous as women, if not more so. There are more women than men who read good books, with the exception of the men who come for books of reference for business or professional purposes. The men who come for light reading choose very poor books."

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN

Minnesota suffragists, at their conference at Albert Lea, voted to contribute Mrs. Albert McMahon, their State organizer, to Iowa as their gift to the campaign. There was only one condition made by Minnesota and that was that Mrs. McMahon be assigned only the counties on the northern border, as Minnesota feels that to win those for suffrage is to aid both States. Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict represented Iowa at the conference.

Miss Flora Dunlap addressed everal meetings last week and returned home enthusiastic over the reception given suffrage. At Marengo a mass meeting was held, with Hon. Fred G. Turner, of North English, Iowa county representative, presiding. M. A. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and County Attorney H. L. Bryson were also speakers of the evening. On Wednesday of this week Miss Dunlap held an important meeting at Davenport.

Though suffrage was not supposed to be the subject for discussion at the important conference of State club presidents of the middle west States, recently held in Des Moines, one would have thought so the night of the formal banquet. During the after-dinner program hardly a president or past-president spoke that did not urge the women to work for suffrage. "We did not know what we had lost until we lost it," said one Nebraska club woman in referring to the Nebraska campaign. Mrs. Homer A. Miller, a member of the State suffrage board, as well as a former president of the Iowa State Federated Clubs, made a strong speech for the suffrage cause.

Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, who has recently joined the Iowa suffrage staff, remained in Des Moines

this week that she might fill a number of speaking dates.

Miss Edna Wright of Milwaukee, Wis., has also joined the staff and will organize in the third district. Miss Wright made Dubuque the objective point of her first week in Iowa.

From all parts of the State come inquiries about the suffrage poster contest, fifty dollars being the prize offered. Mrs. R. H. Delmege, chairman, has received letters from the various college presidents saying that the rules of the contest have been posted on the bulletin boards, and in many of the college papers there have been articles on the contest. Art students and professional artists are keenly interested in it.

One of the big affairs of the coming week in Des Moines will be the suffrage ball given in the Gold Room of the Hotel Chamberlain. The Votes for Women League and the Political Equality Club have joined forces and are joint hostesses. Incidentally it is expected that the ball will net quite a sum for the State treasury.

Corning has started a strong suffrage organization, the opening session being held at the home of Hon. Walter Newcomb. The local paper speaks at length of the enthusiasm and interest shown and cites it as proof that the women do want to vote.

The civics committee of the Sioux City Women's Club gave a suffrage day on Feb. 1, when Mrs. Maude McCreery, eleventh district organizer, was the speaker. Several suffrage talks also were given during the meeting of the Stock Breeders' Association. A new child welfare league is being organized with a large membership, and the value of the vote to women in securing legislation to further child welfare work will be a feature of the programs. Sioux City also will have a young women's suffrage club with a strong membership list. A Votes for Women League also will be organized in that city.

Mrs. J. G. Grundy, tenth district organizer, reports that all of the women's organizations of Buffalo Center will work for the cause. In Forest City the work will be in charge of the Tourist Club, which voted unanimously to take part in the campaign. On Monday Mrs. Grundy spoke at a banquet at Garner in Hancock county.

Headquarters for the second district now have been formally opened at Iowa City by Miss Mabel Lodge, district organizer, who will be in charge of the headquarters. Miss Lodge has a most effective program mapped out. The Johnson county headquarters also have been opened, with Mrs. Stephen A. Swisher, supported by the prominent men and women of the town and university circles, in charge.

The Boone suffragists held an interesting mass meeting, and the enthusiasm which has grown out of it promises well for the cause in Boone county. Every man and woman in the county will be asked to take part in the work of the suffrage organization. Dr. Kate Harpel is the county chairman.

A resolution favoring measures for national defense was adopted by the directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at a meeting in New York city, Jan. 27. Did they not realize that this is a political question?

The resolution passed by the United Mine Workers of America at their convention in Indianapolis declares that "the women of our nation constitute approximately one-half the population of this country," and that "a nation can not be free when woman is not recognized as the equal of man and is not accorded the right to cast a ballot."

MEN ANTIS HAVE SECRET MEETING

Des Moines Opposition Doesn't Want Anything Said About Their Plans Against Women

A secret meeting of twenty-five or thirty prominent men was held at the Chamberlain Hotel in Des Moines Jan. 28, to organize an Iowa Men's Club Opposed to Woman Suffrage. A solemn pledge of secrecy as to the topics discussed and tentative plans agreed upon was made. Mr. John Maling of Denver, whose career has previously been exposed in the Women's Journal, was present.

A reporter from the Des Moines Register and Leader asked Ralph H. Faxon, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who was one of the first to leave, what was going on.

"Oh, just a get-together meeting," was his reply, according to the Register and Leader. "You might ask Mr. Rollins."

Mr. Rollins, owner and manager of the Shops Building, couldn't be found, so the reporter approached John Cavanagh, vice president of the Des Moines National bank.

"What's going on, and why all the secrecy?" he inquired.

"No secrecy at all," replied the banker. "Just a private luncheon given by Dick Rollins and Harry Phillips. I don't know of any news to it. Ask Mr. Harbach."

The reporter approached L. E. Harbach.

"I want to find out about the meeting," he asked Mr. Harbach, who had just left the room with B. B. Vorse, cashier of the Century Savings bank, another guest at the luncheon.

Mr. Harbach changed the subject, and discussed his frankness in giving reporters all the news available. Finally he suggested: "Ask Mr. Phillips."

Mr. Phillips assured the reporter that it was merely a private little luncheon, and that there was no news in it at all. There were many others including B. F. Kauffman and F. W. Lehmann, Jr., whom the reporter might have interviewed, but didn't.

Mr. Maling is said to have told the usual story of conditions in Colorado.

"It is understood another meeting will be held in the near future, and the pledges of secrecy will still be in force," says the Register and Leader. "Further plans for the organization of the club opposed to suffrage will be taken up then, and plans for a campaign against the suffrage amendment will be made."

KANSAS WILL GET EASTERN WOMEN

Several Taxpayers Plan to Move Where They Can Vote—Could Work in Iowa

It is possisble that New York and New Jersey will lose some of their wealthy women taxpayers, who are planning to go to Kansas to register as voters. A letter received by Gov. Capper from Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Woman's Political Union of New York, states:

"It is the intention of some of us, after having worked for so many years in the State of New York for our enfranchisement, to qualify as voters in one of the suffrage States in the West."

The letter also inquired if it would be possible for those who qualify in Kansas to spend part of their time helping in the Iowa campaign.

The women will be informed by Gov. Capper that it is not necessary to remain actually in the State for six months preceding on election if they state their intention of establishing a legal residence there six months before election time.

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, has announced her intention of establishing a legal residence in Kansas so that she may vote at the next presidential election.

NEEDED VOTES IN 1917 ESTIMATED

Hulbert's Census Show Suffragists They Must Get 8 More Votes Out of Every 100

Fresh evidence of the accuracy with which the suffragists have gauged the votes to be won in their new 1917 campaign is furnished by the results of Congressman Murray Hulbert's Census of Constituents.

Mr. Hulbert is representative at Washington from the Twenty-first New York Congressional District, and he has taken what he believes to be "the only census of its kind in the history of the world."

He sent out a questionnaire to 30,000 of his constituents, asking their opinions on eighteen different matters liable to come up for discussion before the 64th National Congress. Among other questions was that of woman suffrage. To this question Mr. Hulbert received 3,500 answers, 1,500 in favor and 2,000 opposed. This "division is more even than on any other topic save the duty on sugar and the administration's policy with respect to Great Britain," says Mr. Hulbert.

Mr. Hulbert's census is significant for three things: First, for the fact that it is an apparent novelty that a Representative to Congress should take the pains to find out the exact opinions of his constituents; second, for the fact that Mr. Hulbert has not made the slightest effort to include women among those whom he represents, as he did not send his circular letter to one woman in his district—only to the voters; and, third, for the fact that the woman suffrage question shows up in Mr. Hulbert's census the same unshaken 43 per cent. of the voters already won to the cause that was indicated by the election returns. This means that the 1917 campaign must make sure of eight more votes out of every 100 before women can be counted among the constituents of any Congressman whatsoever.

It is the function of government to make wrong-doing unprofitable, —Prof. William E. Hocking.

The granting of the ballot to Manitoba women is the tenth important victory won by woman suffrage on this side of the ocean in the last six years. Since January, 1910, suffrage has been granted in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Nevada, Montana and Alaska, besides a number of smaller victories in the way of school or local suffrage.

PRESIDENT TELLS HIS STAND AGAIN

Mr. Wilson Reiterates Belief in Suffrage by States—Compares Movement to Glacier

When President Wilson was in New York on Jan. 27, a group of about 200 Congressional Union women waited at his hotel for an interview. Having failed in Washington to make an appointment with him, they sent four notes to him at the New York hotel. The President's secretary said Mr. Wilson was busy preparing his speeches. Finally he joined the waiting delegation, saying that he had concluded the preparation of his speech before he had expected to.

The purpose of the interview was to ask if he had the conference with his party colleagues which he promised a short time ago concerning the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

It was made clear in the interview that President Wilson is openly and avowedly and unreservedly for woman suffrage, but he said he believes that it should come through the action of the States, and not through the passage of a Federal amendment. He said to the delegation:

"The best and solidest way to build fundamental changes of this sort is piece by piece. Legislation of this sort must come State by State.

"I may be a little old-fashioned, but my mind is unchanged on this subject. As for the promise which I made your representatives about conferring with my colleagues as to recommending the amendment to Congress, I have not forgotten it, nor shall I forget the fulfilment of it.

"The business of government, ladies, is a business from day to day. I have put off this matter because it is less imperative than those matters of legislation with which I have been occupied. Action on great fundamental changes of this sort must be deliberate. As you all know, I believe in woman suffrage. I believe in getting it State by State. I voted for it last year in my own State. And I think there is no cause for discouragement in this way of getting it. A great movement like this may move as slowly as a glacier, but it moves just as inevitably."

Equal suffrage in Manitoba will help the cause in Minnesota, just across the border.

The Interstate Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans has broken a precedent by electing two women to its directorate.

The wife of Governor Manning, with Judge McCullough and other prominent South Carolinians, attended a reception given Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer recently by the Columbia suffragists. Mrs. Boyer, after spending a few days in Washington helping Miss Laura Clay lobby for the U. S. Elections bill, went to South Carolina and addressed a number of meetings in Charleston and Columbia. She was much encouraged by the enthusiasm shown, and by the evident ability of the South Carolina women who are working for the vote.

MISS GARRETT'S WILL IS LEGAL

The generally circulated report that the legacy of the estate of Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore to Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, had been set aside is found to be inaccurate. Miss Garrett's will has already been probated and Miss Thomas has received the bequest of her estate as sole executor and residuary legatee. No question as to the legality of Miss Garrett's will was raised. The courts were asked to interpret a clause in the will of Miss Garrett's father to determine whether his three dwelling houses were left to Miss Garrett absolutely, or whether at her death they became part of his estate, in which case Miss Garrett would have had power to will only one instead of the three houses to Miss Thomas. Judge Dobler of the Circuit Court of Baltimore decided that Miss Garrett possessed the power of will over only one of the houses in question. Miss Thomas and John Hopkins University have carried the case to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

ALICE HENRY.

Author of "The Trade Union Woman," well known as a writer on social and industrial subjects, for four years editor of "Life and Labor," and officially appointed lecturer to the National Women's Trade Union League of America, offers Lectures on Women the Workers, The Minimum Wage, The Girl and Vocational Training, The Women's Trade Union League, Working Women and the Vote, The Vote—and After, Effective Voting (with model election), The City of Today, Women and Peace, Sticking to Our Job—The War Notwithstanding, Socialism and the Woman Movement, Running a Labor Magazine, Vice from Many Angles, Twilight Sleep—A Sign of the Times. Full particulars sent on request. Address 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

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WOMEN TRUSTEES GREATLY NEEDED

Governor Bilbo Believes Mississippi Women Would Benefit State on Several Boards

Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, in his recent inaugural address at Jackson, declared in favor of women trustees on several State boards.

"The broadening field of woman's participation in civic affairs," he said, "as well as her increasing importance as an economic factor, joined with her demonstrated capacity and fitness for effective work in certain lines of public service, has convinced me that certain administrative functions would be profited by her presence and participation therein, and this is notably true of the State's educational, health and eleemosynary work. I believe that our schools, health service, benevolent and charitable institutions would all be prospered by the presence and influence of good and intelligent women upon their governing boards; which opportunity of betterment is forbidden, however, under our present constitution. The State really needs this service, in the capacities indicated, and should not be denied it through its organic law. Here is another evidence of how we have outgrown the constitution, framed for other times and other conditions."

Following this message, the Mississippi Suffrage Association has presented to the Legislature a memorial asking that women be made eligible to membership on boards of trustees of educational and eleemosynary institutions.

FOUND CHILD OF FOUR AT WORK

Even Babies of 2 1-2 Helped Make Artificial Flowers in New York City Tenements

Seventy-four per cent of the artificial flowers made in the United States are made in New York City, and the conditions of manufacture have been found to be so bad from every point of view that the Consumers' League will work to abolish all tenement manufacturing.

These statments were made in the annual report of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York City, which was read, because of Mrs. Nathan's illness, at the annual meeting Jan. 31.

Whole families were found working long hours under unsanitary conditions, according to the report, the work being exposed to contamination in families where the members were ill and dying "of a cough." Scarlet fever cases were found, with no precautions for segregation. Babies as young as 2 1-2 were found working. One had learned to strip the gauze from leaves which had been packed in it. Four children in one family, the oldest 10 and the youngest 4, worked from 6 in the morning till 8 at night, and a young girl of 15, a semi-invalid, putting stems on berries at a cent a gross, could only make 15 cents a day when her little sister helped.

The investigators found that thoughtless shoppers helped to keep the prices low by increasing cost of business in buying and then returning goods.

IOWA PRESIDENT PREDICTS VICTORY

Test Vote in Des Moines Showed 21,000 in Favor, 2,000 Opposed and 6,000 Neutral

Miss Flora Dunlap, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, in a signed statement issued last week, declared that equal suffage would win in Iowa at the June primary this year because "the men and women who live in Iowa are back of the movement."

"The organized women of the State are solidly for suffrage," said Miss Dunlap. "The biennial meeting of the Iowa Federation of Woman's clubs, representing 17,000 women, indorsed suffrage and urged its members to work in the campaign. Eighty-four counties in the State have woman suffrage organizations, made up of both men and women, and working for a favorable vote in June."

Miss Dunlap said that a recent canvass of Des Moines on the question had revealed the following: for equal suffrage, 21,284; against, 2,503; neutral, 5,955.

GREAT DECREASE IN CHILD LABOR

Chicago Sees Improvement in 1915, After Having Equal Suffrage Two Years in State

Child labor in Chicago took a decided drop last year. Five mail-order houses which employed 495 children in 1914, employed only 60 in 1915, according to the New York Evening Post of Jan. 27. Three large soap-manufacturers who employed 210 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen reduced the number to 37. Other establishments showing the same tendency were five large bakeries, in which the number of children fell from 117 to 17; three of the largest shoe factories in the city, where the numbers were 123 and 54; five large packing plants, which had a decrease from 181 to 43; eight department stores, with a reduction from 1,328 to 678, and three piano-supply houses, where the 97 children of 1914 were represented by 4 last year. "There is no suggestion that these results are due to any legal pressure, and it would be unsafe to generalize from one year's showing," says the Evening Post. There has been a new spirit in the air in Chicago, however, since women have had the ballot. An inspection of workrooms has resulted in the issuing of orders that the legal requirements for supply of fresh air must be obeyed.

SOUTHERN LEADER WOULD PROTECT

Governor Manning, of South Carolina, in Message, Urges Help for Women Workers

In his recent message to the General Assembly of South Carolina Gov. Manning urged legislation in behalf of workers, especially women in large industries and also women employed in other lines of work. He said:

"Women are sometimes cruelly oppressed, and have to work for a greater number of hours than flesh and blood can stand. Sometimes they are required to work as many as sixteen hours or more, without opportunity for rest, and with scant time for meals; and with their work places at times in an unsanitary condition.

"These questions are of vital import to the future of our race, and we must vitalize and put into active effect the laws now on our statute books, which apply to these conditions. If the present laws are insufficient, they should be so amended as to give the power and means to provide for their enforcement, so that these conditions may be improved without delay."

MAN MADE LAWS WEAK IN ILLINOIS

County Judge and Attorney General Differ on Women's Right to Vote for Delegates

The question of whether Illinois women have the right to vote for delegates to the presidential party conventions may be threshed out before the credentials committees of the Republican and Democratic conventions next June. The situation is described by the Chicago Tribune as follows:

"The Illinois law permitting women to vote for statutory officers allows them to vote for presidential electors in November. Nobody questions this.

"The primary law covering the election of national delegates is so maudlin in its terms that two extra sessions of the Legislature declined to dally with it, and there is no legislative or court authority specifically covering the right of women to vote for delegates.

"County Judge Scully in Chicago and Cicero, as was corroborated, will rule that women have such right in Chicago and Cicero.

"Attorney General Lucey is prepared to hold, as affecting the county clerks in 101 down State counties and the country towns of Cook county, that women have no such right, on the ground that national delegates are statutory officers, under the constitution, and that, the suffrage act having failed to enumerate delegates specifically, women are debarred by the Supreme court decision in the case that settled the constitutinality of the suffrage law."

NATION RIDICULES FAMOUS DIVINE

Says Anti-Suffrage Logic of Dr. Lyman Abbott is Neat and Bewitching

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his recently published "Reminiscences," expresses deep affection for his wife, but says: "She loyally supported my views, even when she did not share them, and we were of one mind."

The Nation of Jan. 27 comments on this point as follows: "How natural is Dr. Abbott's opposition to woman's suffrage! Put into words, the argument lying implicitly beneath this statement would run somewhat as follows: The well-regulated man and wife are of one mind, even when they do not think alike, and that mind is the husband's. Therefore, it is sure of perfect expression if the husband does the voting. One may accept or reject the conclusion, but the logical neatness of the argument is bewitching, at any rate."

New York has 65,094 children between 10 and 15 years gainfully employed, more by 10,000 than are employed in all of the eleven suffrage States.

CHICAGO WOMAN ACTIVE FARMER

In Three Years Miss Shueneman Disposes of Over 1,000 Tons of Christmas Greens

A young woman who is her own commission merchant in disposing of an unusual farm crop in Chicago is Miss Elsie Shuenemann, who is part owner of a farm on which are raised Christmas greens for decorating purposes and Yuletide celebrations. Miss Shuenemann loads the stuff on a sailing vessel, ties up close to the South Water Street market, sells from the deck of the vessel, and transacts her business in a cozy office in the cabin. In something over three years, according to the Rural New Yorker, she has disposed of more than 1,000 tons of this green crop off the family farm.

PLATFORM COVERS MANY INTERESTS

Dr. Eva Harding's Candidacy for Congress in Kansas Rests on Comprehensive Platform

The Christian Science Monitor says in regard to the candidacy of Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, Kansas, for Congress at the election next November: "She is represented as opposing militarism and favoring nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage, mothers' pensions, recall of judges, a national rural credits law for farm tenants, a tariff for revenue, government road building, and federal control of surplus waters of the Mississippi valley. Prospective members of the committees on resolutions of the several national conventions could do worse than to write Dr. Harding, asking her to send them copies of her platform. She seems to have covered nearly everything."

STOP NUISANCE, WOMAN URGES

Omaha Suffragist Asks City Commission to Co-operate in Anti-Spitting Campaign

Mrs. H. C. Sumney of Omaha, Nebraska, recently appeared before the city commission to ask their co-operation in a campaign against spitting in public places.

"While in New York recently, I was amazed at the statistics recorded there of the deaths resulting from pneumonia and tuberculosis," said Mrs. Sumney, whose husband is a physician.

"I do not believe that you can make them stop spitting on the street by arresting them. That merely instills a little fear in their hearts for a few days. What I propose is a campaign of education—by advertising, posters, etc. —similar to that conducted by the State health commissioner in Washington."

Mrs. Sumney is a prominent Omaha suffragist.

LAST LAUGHS

"He was so nervous," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that he was entirely decapitated for work."—Christian Register.

"It says here that John D. Rockefeller lost a golf ball while playing yesterday," remarked the Old Fogy, as he looked up from his newspaper.

"Now watch the price of gasoline go up," commented the Grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I was examined for life insurance today," said Mr. Timmit, "but I'm afraid I'll be turned down." "Oh, my! Why?" asked Miss Koy. "While the doctor was examining my heart, I unfortunately got to thinking of you, and it jumped something awful."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Now, guard," said Mr. Pilkington to the English railway official, "remember, if I have this carriage all to myself for the entire journey, you will get a half crown from me."

"Very good, sir," said the guard, and he locked the door and went to his brake to think how he could invest that half crown when he got it. All went well till they got to a station about the middle of the journey, and then an irascible gentleman pulled at the door of Pilkington's carriage.

"Guard, guard!" he called. "open this door! I know your tricks. I've got the right to travel in this carriage, and I mean to do it!"

The guard hurried up; but, wonder of wonders, he whispered a few words to the irascible gentleman, after which that gentleman went quietly away to seek room elsewhere.

"How did you manage it?" Pilkington asked the guard at the end of the journey, as he pressed the promised half-crown into his hand. "How did you manage to get that bad-tempered old chap to go away so quietly?"

"Oh, that was easy," replied the guard. "I just told 'im you were a bit wrong in the 'ead."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

A minister came to the Episcopal church at Williamsport, Pa., to speak. "Do you wish to wear surplice?" asked the rector. "Surplice!" cried the visitor. "Surplice! I am a Methodist. What do I know about surplices? All I know about is a deficit!"—New York Evening Post.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

The definitions given by children of certain words which elude the lexicographer are sometimes amusing.

One little fellow came to his mother the other day and said:

"Maw, Johnny is such a mugwump that I won't sleep with him no more!"

"Why, Charley," said the mother, "whatever do you mean? A mugwump? What is that?"

"Why, don't you know? But then you women don't ought to be expected to know nothing' o' pol'tics. But father knows, an' he says a mugwump is a chap that won't take either side, an' that's Johnny all over. He sleeps in the middle, an' where do I come in?"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.